



**Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1991/28 (Part I)
8 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-eighth session
3 - 21 June 1991, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
UNFPA

S U P P O R T

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR 1990

	Page
FOREWORD	2
PROGRAMME AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	3
I. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION	7
A. Africa (sub-Saharan)	7
B. Arab States and Europe	11
C. Asia and the Pacific	17
D. Latin America and the Caribbean	22

(continued in DP/1991/28(Part II))

FOREWORD

Notable progress was made in the population field during 1990. There is now unprecedented recognition by countries throughout the world about the important role that population variables -- be it in terms of growth, distribution, migration, age structures or urbanization -- play in all aspects of socio-economic development.

Among the many positive achievements of the past year was the adoption by the General Assembly on 21 December 1990 of a major resolution on population and development (45/216). The resolution, among many other things, encouraged UNFPA to sustain the momentum generated by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century through the continued follow-up to the recommendations contained in the Amsterdam Declaration and emphasized the importance of mobilizing and increasing resources for population activities. It also stressed the importance of addressing the relationship between demographic pressures and unsustainable consumption patterns and environmental degradation during the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

There were a number of other equally important statements during the year stressing the urgency of achieving a better balance between population, resources, environment and development. The Declaration of the Special Session of the General Assembly on International Co-operation, for example, concluded that "population policies and other social services are a key to both improving individual welfare and successful development". The International Development Strategy (IDS) for the 1990s also made it clear that a lowering of the rate of population growth "will relieve strains on the social situation, economic growth, the environment and the use of natural resources." And the Programme of Action of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in September, refers to population growth as a fundamental problem that must be addressed in order to alleviate poverty, help save the environment and address specific concerns of women and children.

At the national level, countries are moving steadily forward, addressing their population problems through increasingly comprehensive and multi-sectoral population programmes. They are also making advances in formulating and implementing population policies that are well integrated into overall development planning. Such progress notwithstanding, the needs for assistance are great and growing, as the global community endeavours to achieve the goals agreed to at the historic International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held in Amsterdam in November 1989. The Amsterdam Declaration -- convinced that unless effective action is taken immediately, future resources will be woefully inadequate -- calls for a doubling of assistance from all sources for population programmes from the present modest level of \$4.5 billion to at least \$9 billion by the year 2000.

One of the top priorities for UNFPA in 1990, and indeed for the entire decade of the 1990s, is the mobilization of resources in support of population activities, particularly in the most affected and poorest countries. UNFPA is heartened by the many expressions of support for population activities, most notably General Assembly resolution 45/216 and the policy statement for the 1990s issued by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which explicitly states that DAC members are ready to help developing countries fund and implement effective population strategies as a matter of priority.

The need for decisive action in the population field has never been greater than it is today. Total world population is nearing 5.4 billion and is increasing at an unprecedented pace. By the year 2001, it will be 6.4 billion. Over 90 per cent of this growth is taking place in developing countries. We have the goals of the Amsterdam Declaration and over 20 years of operational experience in the population field to guide us. We must and we can make these goals a reality. Working together with all countries, with concerned non-governmental organizations, and with all our partners in the United Nations system, we can stabilize population growth, secure a safer world for our mothers and children and realize the vision of sustainable development throughout the world.

Nafis Sadik
Executive Director

/...

II. UNFPA IN 1990:

PROGRAMME AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pledges and contributions

- Income in 1990 (provisional) totalled \$212.4 million, compared to 1989 income of \$185.2 million, an increase of 14.7 per cent compared to 1989.
- Pledges to UNFPA's general resources in 1990 totalled \$205.8 million, \$25.1 million more than 1989, a percentage increase of 13.9 per cent. At year's end, cumulative pledges through 1990 totalled \$2.2 billion from a cumulative total of 158 donors.
- The number of donors in 1990 totalled 106. There were six first-time donors in 1990 (Chad, German Democratic Republic*, Niue, Palau, Tokelau and Tuvalu).
- The Fund's ongoing efforts to seek additional resources for population projects and programmes through multi-bilateral and other arrangements generated an additional \$10.5 million during 1990 for projects with allocations totalling \$27.1 million at year-end (see part III).

Allocations and expenditures

- Total revised programmable resources for 1990 were \$165.8 million, as endorsed by the Governing Council in decision 90/35 B, paragraph 1, compared to \$177.2 million for 1989.
- Project allocations in 1990 totalled \$210.9 million, including \$36.8 million of unspent allocations from 1989. Project allocations in 1989 totalled \$194.2 million, including \$39.2 million of unspent allocations from 1988. Project expenditures (provisional) for 1990 totalled \$168.9 million compared to project expenditures in 1989 of \$157.4 million.
- Expenditures (provisional) in 1990 totalled \$221.3 million, compared to \$203.6 million in 1989. The 1990 figure includes \$119.2 million for country programmes, compared to \$109.4 million in 1989; \$49.7 million for intercountry (regional and interregional) programmes, compared to \$48.1 million for 1989. Total administrative and programme support services (APSS) expenditures for both headquarters and field offices were \$37.8 million in 1990 (net of \$2.6 million overhead credits), compared to \$32.1 million in 1989 (net of \$2.2 million overhead credits). Field office costs were \$15.6 million in 1990 compared to \$11.6 million in 1989. Agency support costs were \$14.7 million in 1990, compared to \$14.0 million in 1989. Agency support costs, both in 1989 and 1990, in addition to including all overhead payments to United Nations executing agencies, also included support costs paid to non-governmental organizations and support costs paid to UNFPA for charges assessed to Government-executed projects and for procurement services to government projects.
- The project expenditure rate (expenditures divided by allocations) was provisionally 80.1 per cent, compared to 81.1 per cent (final) in 1989. The resource utilization rate (expenditures divided by programmable resources, as approved by the Governing Council in decision 89/46 B) was provisionally 101.9 per cent in 1990 compared to 88.9 per cent in 1989.
- 499 new projects were approved in 1990, amounting to \$45.6 million, compared to 501 new projects in 1989 amounting to \$51.0 million.
- At year's end, UNFPA was assisting 3790 projects: 2773 country and 1017 regional and intercountry projects (1291 country and regional projects in Africa; 959 in Asia and the Pacific; 592 in Latin America and the Caribbean; and 449 in the Arab States and Europe); 345 interregional; and 154 global projects. In 1990, 247 projects were completed, bringing the cumulative total of all projects completed through 1990 to 3420.
- For allocations in 1990 by major function, by geographical area, and by country category, see data on page 5 (part I).

Country activities

- 385 new country projects were approved in 1990, amounting to \$38.6 million or 25.0 per cent of total allocations of \$154.2 million to country projects, compared to 372 new country projects in 1989 amounting to \$31.8 million or 29.0 per cent of total expenditures for country projects in 1989.
- Allocations to continuing country projects amounted to \$115.6 million or 75 per cent of total allocations to country projects, compared to expenditures for continuing country projects amounting to \$77.6 million in 1989 or 70.9 per cent of total expenditures for country projects.
- For allocations to country activities, by work plan category, and by priority and non-priority country and regional activities, see tables, page 6 (part I).

*Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation of "Germany".

Priority countries

- By decision 88/34 I, adopted at its thirty-fifth session in June 1988, the Governing Council, *inter alia*, approved a revision of the criteria for designation of priority countries for UNFPA assistance. Under the revised criteria, 56 countries have been given priority status. By geographic area, these priority countries number: Africa, 31; Asia and the Pacific, 16; Latin America and the Caribbean, 3; and Arab States, 6.
- Of the total amount of resources allocated to country programmes and projects in 1990, 74.1 per cent was allocated to these 56 priority countries, compared to 76.5 per cent of expenditures for these countries in 1989.
- Total allocations in 1990 to the 56 priority countries amounted to \$114.3 million, compared to \$83.7 million in expenditures for these countries in 1989.

Intercountry activities

- Allocations for intercountry activities (regional and interregional) totalled \$56.6 million in 1990, compared to \$48.1 million in expenditures in 1989. By category of activity, these allocations were: regional, \$29.8 million in 1990, compared to \$25.7 million in expenditures in 1989; interregional, \$26.8 million in 1990, compared to \$22.4 million in expenditures in 1989.
- Intercountry programmes accounted for 26.9 per cent of 1990 total allocations, compared to 30.5 per cent of expenditures in 1989.

Execution of projects

- The number of projects directly executed by Governments in 1990 numbered 736, compared to 651 in 1989, and totalled \$45.2 million or 21.4 per cent of total 1990 programme allocations, compared to \$22.3 million or 14.2 per cent of programme expenditures in 1989.
- For allocations in 1990 by executing agency, see table, page 5 (part I).

Programme review and strategy development missions

- In 1990, UNFPA undertook programme review and strategy development missions to 19 countries - 7 in Africa (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger and Sierra Leone), 3 in Arab States and Europe (Albania, Morocco and Tunisia), 5 in Asia and the Pacific (Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam) and 4 in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bolivia, Caribbean (English-speaking countries), Dominican Republic and Honduras) - bringing the total missions (needs assessment missions and programme review and strategy development missions) conducted since 1977 through 1990 to 138.

Administration and personnel

- In 1990, administrative and programme support services (APSS) expenditures (provisional), including both headquarters and field office costs, were \$37.8 million (net of \$2.6 million of overhead credits) or 17.8 per cent of the 1990 total estimated income of \$212.4 million. Comparable administrative expenditures in 1989 were \$32.1 million or 17.3 per cent of the 1989 income of \$185.3 million.
- As of 1 January 1991, in accordance with Governing Council decisions 85/20 of June 1985, 86/35 of June 1986, 87/31 of June 1987, 88/36 of June 1988, 89/49 of June 1989 and 90/36 of June 1990, the total number of authorized budget posts numbered 694, comprising 260 Professional (including 93 national programme officers) and 434 General Service staff. These included 100 Professional and 132 General Service posts at headquarters, 2 Professional and 2 General Service posts in Geneva and 156^{**} Professional and 302 local General Service posts in the field.
- The percentage of women on UNFPA's Professional staff at headquarters and in the field continued to be over 39 per cent, one of the highest percentages among United Nations agencies and organizations. In 1991, the percentage is expected to be at least 42 per cent.
- UNFPA continued to maintain a close operational relationship with UNDP, which also provides the Fund on a reimbursable basis with some administrative support for financial and computer services, personnel administration and travel services and the processing of Governing Council documents. Following agreement between UNDP and UNFPA's on the subvention arrangement, approved by the Governing Council at its thirty-fifth session (decision 88/36), UNFPA's reimbursement to UNDP for the services rendered was set in the budget at \$3.2 million for the biennium 1990-1991. In 1990, UNFPA reimbursed UNDP the amount of \$1.8 million.

^{**}Includes 93 national programme officers.

UNFPA PROGRAMME IN 1989 AND 1990: AT A GLANCE

(Data for 1989 are expenditures; data for 1990 are allocations¹)

DP/1991/28(Part I)
English
Page 5

	<u>UNFPA assistance by major function</u>		<u>Percentage of total programme</u>	
	<u>In thousand \$US</u>		<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>		
Family planning	70 457	96 495	44.7	45.8
Communication and education	26 576	37 047	16.9	17.6
Basic data collection	18 225	22 255	11.6	10.5
Population dynamics	20 369	21 237	12.9	10.1
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	12 174	17 240	7.7	8.2
Implementation of policies	63	231	0.1	0.1
Multisector activities	3 973	5 969	2.5	2.8
Special programmes	<u>5 659</u>	<u>10 417</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>4.9</u>
Total	157 496	210 891	100.0	100.0

	<u>UNFPA assistance by geographical region</u>		<u>Percentage of total programme</u>	
	<u>In thousand \$US</u>		<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>		
Africa	39 047	65 579	24.8	31.1
Arab States and Europe	17 496	24 087	11.1	11.4
Asia and the Pacific	58 120	71 345	36.9	33.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	20 413	23 089	13.0	11.0
Interregional and Global	<u>22 420</u>	<u>26 791</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Total	157 496	210 891	100.0	100.0

	<u>UNFPA assistance by country/intercountry category</u>		<u>Percentage of total programme</u>	
	<u>In thousand \$US</u>		<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>		
Country	109 406	154 223	69.5	73.1
Intercountry	<u>48 090</u>	<u>56 668</u>	<u>30.5</u>	<u>26.9</u>
Total	157 496	210 891	100.0	100.0

	<u>UNFPA assistance by country category, all regions</u>		<u>Percentage of total country programme</u>	
	<u>In thousand \$US</u>		<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>		
Priority country	83 670	114 314	76.5	74.1
Other country	<u>25 736</u>	<u>39 909</u>	<u>23.5</u>	<u>25.9</u>
Total	109 406	154 223	100.0	100.0

	<u>UNFPA assistance by executing agency</u>		<u>Percentage of total programme</u>	
	<u>In thousand \$US</u>		<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>		
Government-executed projects ²	42 031	60 669	26.7	28.8
United Nations	27 797	30 923	17.6	14.7
Regional commissions	9 114	10 876	5.8	5.2
ILO	10 306	14 430	6.5	6.8
FAO	3 666	6 461	2.3	3.1
UNESCO	9 866	14 260	6.3	6.8
UNEP	85	84	0.1	0.0
WHO	26 242	28 340	16.7	13.4
UNICEF	0	1 836	0.0	0.9
UNFPA ³	7 493	20 364	4.7	9.6
UNIDO	2	0	0.0	0.0
Non-governmental organizations	19 789	21 271	12.6	10.1
UNDP (OPS)	<u>1 105</u>	<u>1 378</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Total	157 496	210 892	100.0	100.0

¹ Expenditure data for 1990 are not available until after the due date for submission of this document to the Governing Council.

² Includes UNFPA assistance to procurement for Governments' projects as follows: \$19.7 million in 1989 and \$15.5 million in 1990.

³ See footnote 2.

UNFPA expenditures (1989) and allocations (1990), by region

By major sector	AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN)				ARAB STATES AND EUROPE				ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			
	Percentage of total programme		Percentage of total programme		Percentage of total programme		Percentage of total programme		Percentage of total programme		Percentage of total programme	
	(in US\$ 000)	1989	(in US\$ 000)	1990	(in US\$ 000)	1989	(in US\$ 000)	1990	(in US\$ 000)	1989	(in US\$ 000)	1990
Family planning	13 162	22 024	33.7	33.6	5 483	7 918	31.3	32.9	32 350	45 826	55.7	64.2
Communication and education	8 662	14 775	22.2	22.5	3 910	4 987	22.3	20.7	8 026	9 754	13.8	13.7
Basic data collection	6 441	10 950	16.5	16.7	1 564	2 148	8.9	8.9	7 247	5 356	12.5	7.5
Population dynamics	4 299	6 365	11.0	9.7	3 828	4 628	21.9	19.2	7 663	4 631	13.2	6.5
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	4 442	7 029	11.4	10.7	1 149	1 367	6.6	5.7	765	1 703	1.3	2.4
Implementation of policies	9	0	0.0	0.0	45	231	0.3	0.9	9	0	0.0	0.0
Multisector activities	772	1 959	2.0	3.0	343	645	2.0	2.7	727	1 667	1.2	2.3
Special programmes	1 260	2 477	3.2	3.8	1 174	2 163	6.7	9.0	1 333	2 409	2.3	3.4
TOTAL REGION	39 047	65 579	100.0	100.0	17 496	24 087	100.0	100.0	58 120	71 346	100.0	100.0
By country category:												
Priority country	24 500	43 448	62.7	66.2	9 347	11 824	53.4	49.1	47 323	55 319	75.1	58.9
Other country	4 789	11 035	12.3	16.8	4 232	7 802	24.2	32.4	10 797	16 027	16.6	20.0
TOTAL COUNTRY	29 289	54 483			13 579	19 626			58 120	71 346		
Regional	9 758	11 096	25.0	17.0	3 917	4 461	22.4	18.5	6 652	8 935	10.3	11.1
TOTAL REGION	39 047	65 579	100.0	100.0	17 496	24 087	100.0	100.0	64 772	80 281	100.0	100.0
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN												
By major sector	Percentage of total programme				Percentage of total programme				Percentage of total programme			
	Percentage of total programme		Percentage of total programme		Percentage of total programme		Percentage of total programme		Percentage of total programme		Percentage of total programme	
	(in US\$ 000)	1989	(in US\$ 000)	1990	(in US\$ 000)	1989	(in US\$ 000)	1990	(in US\$ 000)	1989	(in US\$ 000)	1990
Family planning	10 252	10 033	50.2	43.5	9 210	10 694	41.1	40.0	9 210	10 694	41.1	40.0
Communication and education	2 311	2 818	11.3	12.2	3 666	4 713	16.4	17.6	3 666	4 713	16.4	17.6
Basic data collection	1 712	2 325	8.4	10.1	1 260	1 475	5.6	5.5	1 260	1 475	5.6	5.5
Population dynamics	3 171	3 658	15.5	15.8	1 408	1 957	6.3	7.3	1 408	1 957	6.3	7.3
Formulation and evaluation of population policies	1 893	1 997	9.3	8.6	3 926	5 144	17.5	19.2	3 926	5 144	17.5	19.2
Implementation of policies	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Multisector activities	245	589	1.2	2.6	1 887	1 109	8.4	4.1	1 887	1 109	8.4	4.1
Special programmes	829	1 669	4.1	7.2	1 063	1 699	4.7	6.3	1 063	1 699	4.7	6.3
TOTAL REGION	20 413	23 089	100.0	100.0	22 420	26 791	100.0	100.0	22 420	26 791	100.0	100.0
By country category:												
Priority country	2 499	3 760	12.2	16.3								
Other country	12 572	13 943	61.6	60.4								
TOTAL COUNTRY	15 071	17 703										
Regional	5 342	5 386	26.2	23.3								
TOTAL REGION	20 413	23 089	100.0	100.0								

* The figures for 1989 and 1990 are for the 56 priority countries that were so designated in accordance with decision 88/34.

I. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

A. Africa (sub-Saharan)

1. Since the adoption of UNFPA's four-year Africa strategy in 1987 (see document DP/1987/37), UNFPA allocations and expenditures for population programmes in sub-Saharan Africa have risen dramatically. This trend accelerated during 1990, as the Fund's regular resource allocations for the region reached \$65.6 million, a 31 per cent increase over the \$50 million allocated the previous year. UNFPA activities in the region also attracted an additional \$8.1 million in multi-bilateral resources during the year. Such growth clearly reflects an increasing concern among most countries in sub-Saharan Africa with problems associated with fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization. It also demonstrates a growing willingness on their part to address these concerns through the development of population programmes, which, in turn, has been reinforced by an expanding capacity to absorb higher levels of assistance and to implement such programmes within existing and newly created infrastructure.

2. It is unfortunate, however, that such increased concern, growing willingness and expanded capacity should come at a time when most countries in the region are least able to sustain investments in population and related social programmes. Indeed, deteriorating economic conditions in most countries are eating away such investments and threatening to undermine the fruits of past efforts, especially in the relatively expensive programming areas of maternal and child health/family planning (MCH/FP) and closely associated information, education and communication (IEC). Spiralling contraceptive needs in response to rapidly expanding demand for family planning services only compound this economic dilemma. Thus, only through increased donor support, at least over the medium term, can the countries of the region sustain recent achievements and expand services.

3. The economic crisis in the region has magnified the importance of having an effective strategy for population assistance with clearly defined objectives and well-established priorities, such as that approved in 1987 by the Governing Council in decision 87/30. As shown below, the UNFPA strategy has made considerable progress towards attaining its primary objectives, which are: (a) to improve the knowledge and understanding of population issues in order to stimulate the adoption and development of population policies and programmes; and (b) to enhance Governments' ability to implement such policies and programmes effectively. A detailed status report on the implementation of the strategy is provided in document DP/1991/33, which is being presented to the Council at this session.

4. UNFPA support to MCH/FP programmes in this region during 1990 continued to take into account the guiding principles of the Fund's strategy for sub-Saharan Africa. These include, among other things, helping countries to provide their populations with better access to information on birth spacing and family planning and to expand and improve the quality of health services in order to reduce infant mortality, maternal morbidity and high fertility. To this end, UNFPA has concentrated its assistance on developing the skills and knowledge of all categories of health personnel through training in MCH/FP, on developing and improving statistical systems for MCH/FP services, and on undertaking operations research on family planning delivery systems in various cultural and socio-economic settings. During 1990, UNFPA allocated approximately \$23 million to MCH/FP activities in the region, or 31.4 per cent of total allocations to sub-Saharan Africa (including regular and multi-bilateral projects).

5. Although it is perhaps unrealistic to expect dramatic changes when the majority of most populations in sub-Saharan Africa still do not have access to MCH/FP services, past efforts helped achieve notable

/...

results in a number of countries. For example, Botswana, Mauritius, and Zimbabwe, where MCH/FP services are widely available, registered significant decreases in fertility as well as in maternal and child mortality. Moreover, Kenya recorded its first drop in total fertility, apparently the result of a revitalization and expansion of family planning services. Indirect evidence of similar effects, primarily in the form of greatly increased contraceptive consumption, has been noted in a number of other countries such as Ghana, Rwanda and Zambia.

6. UNFPA once again allocated nearly half of its assistance to MCH/FP activities in the region to training programmes. At the country level, as part of the Fund's support to national MCH/FP programmes, rural health workers, traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and nurse/midwives were trained in family planning techniques as well as in family planning communication and motivation. As a follow-up to a diagnosis of management information and logistics systems in support of MCH/FP programmes, UNFPA provided assistance for the formulation of projects in 11 countries aimed at improving these two vital management components (Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia).

7. UNFPA provided support to at least one MCH/FP project in each of the 43 countries of the region. In many countries, the Fund supported projects that were tailored to special target groups (rural dwellers, urban poor, women, youth) or based on different types of delivery systems such as integrated MCH/FP hospitals and clinics, community-based centres and decentralized outreach systems (Ethiopia, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania). Quite a few countries, including Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, are actively seeking to considerably expand the availability of services. Burundi officially inaugurated its national family planning programme during a visit of the UNFPA Executive Director, and Senegal is in the final stages of preparing its national family planning programme.

8. During 1990, UNFPA continued to assist Governments in the development and implementation of population and family life IEC programmes. UNFPA allocated approximately \$16 million to the IEC sector, or 21.7 per cent of total allocations to the region (including regular and multi-bilateral resources). Among the activities supported by UNFPA during the year were the organization of population seminars and workshops for policy makers and opinion leaders in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, as well as the introduction of family life education into non-formal training programmes for youth and adolescents in Botswana, into parents' education programmes in Malawi, Senegal and United Republic of Tanzania, and into the training programmes of labour organizations and trade unions in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Seychelles, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. UNFPA also helped to develop, in collaboration with ministries of information and national and international mass media organizations, population IEC programmes for the public at large in Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The Fund also supported an increasing number of activities to integrate population and family life messages into adult literacy classes and agricultural extension programmes, including those in Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

9. In the formal education sector, UNFPA continued to support more than 30 projects aimed at introducing population and family life education into the curricula of primary and secondary schools. The activities cover all phases of the integration process, from the preparatory stage of research and testing of

/...

educational materials (Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire), through the introduction of population curricula into selected levels in pilot schools (Burkina Faso, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Seychelles and Zambia), to the full integration of population education into the entire school curricula (Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe and Sierra Leone) and into teachers' training colleges and refresher courses (Niger and Sierra Leone). Formal training in population education is also being introduced into agricultural colleges in Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and Malawi and into the Institute for Development Management in the United Republic of Tanzania.

10. While almost all Governments in the region recognize the importance of integrating population factors into the development process, their commitment to the formulation and implementation of sustainable population policies and programmes generally needs to be strengthened. During 1990, UNFPA continued to support a wide range of activities to create awareness and understanding among policy makers and the public at large about the effects of rapid population growth on economic development. The Fund also supported the development of national skills in demography and the promotion of understanding of the complex interrelationship between population and development in all countries of the region. UNFPA further provided assistance for the collection and analysis of population data and the integration of population factors into development plans. The Fund also provided or arranged technical and financial assistance to many countries to help establish various types of population planning bodies, including units, councils and commissions. Such efforts led several countries, including Rwanda, to either formally adopt a population policy or modify an existing one. Other countries such as Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali, Niger, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire continued work on policies which await formal adoption.

11. In response to the growing concern throughout the region about the interaction between population and environmental factors, UNFPA is providing support for a pilot study on the island of Mauritius. The study seeks to improve the understanding of the interaction between population variables, changes in the socio-economic structure and environmental factors. The aim of the study is two-fold: to design a methodology by which to analyse the interrelationship between population, development and the environment; and to create awareness about the underlying mechanisms at work and about potential future undesirable changes and the options available to avoid them.

12. Training in demography at the undergraduate and masters levels has been introduced in many universities and centres throughout the region, with the support of UNFPA. UNFPA provided assistance to many countries to conduct awareness-creation seminars and workshops for government officials as well as for religious, opinion and community leaders, among others. Such seminars and workshops, which are generally run by training staff together with staff of planning ministries, were offered in Botswana, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

13. The census remains a key source of information for developing population policies and measuring progress in the implementation of these policies. In 1990, UNFPA supported the analysis of census data in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe and provided assistance for such necessary preparatory activities as cartography and training in Comoros, Madagascar and Rwanda. Finally, census enumeration itself took place in 1990 in Burundi, Cape Verde, Mauritius and Zambia. UNFPA provided a total of \$9.7 million from its regular resources for all such activities and channeled an additional \$5.5 million through multi-bilateral arrangements.

/...

14. UNFPA conducted Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) exercises (see paras. 253-258 in part III) in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger and Sierra Leone during 1990, but had to postpone those planned for Rwanda and Zaire. These joint UNFPA/Government exercises helped clarify the overall strategic framework for population activities in the countries concerned and should lead to more effective population programmes in each of these countries. In order to enhance the utility of PRSD exercises in sub-Saharan Africa, UNFPA organized a meeting in New York to review experiences and suggest modifications in PRSD procedures. The recommendations of the participants, who were extremely positive about the PRSD exercise, are currently being reviewed by the Fund.

15. Finally, shortly after the emergence of Namibia as the region's newest nation, UNFPA sent several missions to that country to develop an initial programme of assistance. The Fund approved several projects in support of a census and of MCH/FP services and formulated an IEC project.

16. Regional programme. Of the 1990 combined total allocations of \$73.7 million indicated in paragraph 1, \$11.9 million, or 16 per cent, went to the regional programme. In the area of MCH/FP, the Fund completed an analysis of regional MCH/FP training needs begun last year, considering the requirements of English-, French- and Portuguese-speaking countries separately. The predominant need for most categories of service personnel in all three groups was training in IEC techniques, followed by training in management and clinical skills.

17. The regional MCH/FP training course at the Mauritius Institute of Health offered four courses on fertility management to approximately 80 participants from English- and French-speaking African countries. Training courses on clinical fertility techniques were conducted at the Centre de Formation de l'Office Nationale de la Famille et la Population in Tunisia, with the participation of trainees from French-speaking African countries. During the year, Laval University and the University of Montreal, both in Canada, trained 30 and 15 health and social development personnel, respectively, from francophone Africa in the management of MCH/FP programmes and in the design and implementation of support communications activities. In order to accommodate the needs for training in fertility management of lusophone African countries, a training course for trainers in that field was conducted for 15 trainees, in collaboration with the Portuguese Ministry of Health.

18. During 1990, pilot studies of service providers and potential users of family planning services were completed under the terms of a joint UNFPA, World Bank, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), World Health Organization (WHO) regional project in Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana. Additional funding is needed, however, to expand the studies to other parts of these countries as well as to a number of other countries. The design of the study calls for considerable involvement of national decision makers and provides information of practical utility for programme design and/or reformulation.

19. The year 1990 witnessed the publication of the findings of a major review, supported jointly by UNFPA and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), of IEC programmes and projects in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Numerous deficiencies in the design of IEC materials and in the development of a comprehensive IEC strategy were found to be largely the result of a lack of appropriate training of those who direct such efforts. As a consequence, UNFPA is intensifying its efforts to develop a regional IEC training strategy for support under the 1992-1995 regional programme (see document DP/1991/29 and Add.1).

/...

20. Reviews of the performance of a regional project aimed at enhancing the availability and exchange of population information indicated the need for a refocusing of efforts from 1991 onwards. Other IEC efforts included the organization of regional seminars in Ghana and Togo for journalists from throughout the region. Unfortunately, it again proved impossible to establish regional clearing-houses for IEC materials, as had been anticipated in the regional programme. As a result, this activity will not get under way until the 1992-1995 regional programme cycle.

21. Census activities continued to receive substantial support through, among others, the African Census Training Project, which is funded through a multi-bilateral arrangement with Canada and executed by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the United Nations. UNFPA-funded experts from ECA provided technical backstopping for the project.

22. UNFPA continued its support to the demographic training programmes at the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) in Ghana and the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD) in Cameroon. The Fund also again extended assistance to the Département d'Etudes de la Population at the headquarters of the Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC/DEP) in Central African Republic and the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur la Population pour le Développement (CERPOD) in Mali. The Institut Africain de Développement Economique et de Planification (IDEP), in Senegal, again played a key role in providing short-term training for government planners in population and development.

23. In a further effort to heighten the awareness of government officials about population problems as well as strengthen their commitment to resolving such problems, UNFPA continued discussions with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on designing appropriate modalities to enable the OAU to play a catalytic role in sensitizing its member states about population issues.

24. In addition to evaluating UNFPA-supported population projects in the ECA, UNFPA reviewed the findings and recommendations of other evaluations of technical assistance such as those carried out earlier by the World Health Organization/African Regional Office (WHO/AFRO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The Fund also examined the results of tripartite project reviews and reviewed the work of Population Education and Communication (PEC) teams based in Nairobi, Kenya, and in Dakar, Senegal, in order to carefully assess the adequacy of the current network of regional advisers.

25. In November, UNFPA organized a five-day regional meeting in Kampala, Uganda, to review the progress made in the implementation of the Africa strategy and to analyse and find solutions to constraints to its future implementation. The participants included all UNFPA Country Directors stationed in the region, regional advisers, United Nations agency headquarters staff, UNFPA headquarters staff and several donor representatives. The particularly frank discussions on the many problems encountered in interagency working relationships should contribute to more effective collaboration in the future at both the headquarters and field levels.

B. Arab States and Europe

Arab States

26. Most Governments continued to give increasing attention to population activities during 1990, despite the political uncertainty that engulfed the entire region in the second half of the year. This was reflected

/...

in part in the increasingly active role played by the UNFPA-supported International Islamic Centre for Population Studies and Research of Al-Azhar University (Cairo, Egypt), which encourages government and non-government Muslim institutions to give priority consideration to population issues and helps clarify the position of Islam towards family planning and other aspects of population. The region also made particularly active use of the technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) modality, especially in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia and involving African and Asian as well as other Arab countries.

27. The International Islamic Centre, which was recommended for accreditation to offer a degree in Population Science with special reference to Islam and population, organized, in January, the International Workshop on Research Methodology in Human Reproduction, which was attended by 28 scientists from Muslim countries. The following month, the Centre participated in the International Congress on Islam and Population, held in Indonesia, which adopted the Aceh Declaration, urging all Muslim countries "to formulate population policies according to country needs, integrate them into development plans and give them high priority". Some five months later, in July, the Centre also participated in the National Conference on Islam and Child Spacing, held in Somalia.

28. The year also witnessed heightened activity in population programming at the country, regional and interregional levels. Highlights of each are provided below. Among the notable achievements at the country level were a decline in fertility rates in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia and the considerable progress made in the formulation of population policies in the Sudan and Yemen. The successful country programme in Jordan neared completion, and the UNFPA programme approved by the Council last year for the Syrian Arab Republic made significant progress in the formulation of projects. Two UNFPA-supported PRSD missions assisted the Governments of Tunisia and Morocco in formulating national country programmes for 1992-1996, both of which are being submitted to the Council this year for its consideration and approval.

29. Overall, allocations to the Arab States region during 1990 totalled \$24.1 million, with MCH/FP accounting for 36 per cent of the total, followed by IEC, 20 per cent; population dynamics, 18 per cent; special programmes, including those addressing women's issues, 10 per cent; basic data collection and analysis, 8 per cent; and population policy formulation, 6 per cent. The remaining 2 per cent went for multi-sectoral activities. The following highlights of activities in individual countries give some insight as to how this assistance was used.

30. In Algeria, UNFPA provided assistance to strengthen the administration of the Ministry of Public Health and to enhance its technical skills in developing comprehensive MCH/FP services. The Fund arranged for technical assistance for a research project on women and fertility in urban areas, as well as for collecting and analysing data at the National Statistical Office and for elaborating multimedia family planning messages at the Population Communication Unit at the National Agency for Newsreel (ANAF). Algeria was also intensely involved in TCDC training activities with Egypt, Jordan, Indonesia, Mauritania and Morocco.

31. Early in the year, UNFPA approved assistance to an inter-censal demographic survey in Djibouti aimed at obtaining an estimate of the main demographic indicators in the country, with particular attention to fertility, mortality and migration. A second project to strengthen MCH/FP services throughout the country is under preparation.

/...

32. Preliminary findings on the quality, effectiveness and outreach of MCH/FP services in Egypt revealed encouraging trends of decline in birth and mortality rates and in the rate of natural increase between 1988 and 1990. The Government, with UNFPA support, reintroduced injectables into the country's contraceptive mix after a three-year hiatus. UNFPA assistance also supported population education efforts aimed at school children, teachers, and the general public, the latter through extensive use of radio and television broadcasts.

33. Because of recent political developments, UNFPA had to postpone indefinitely a PRSD mission to Iraq. The mission, originally planned for September 1990, was to assist the Government in developing a national population strategy within the framework of the Government's national development objectives and policies.

34. The UNFPA country programme in Jordan supported activities in the areas of maternal and child health care, population IEC, and data collection and analysis. The programme also provided assistance to training and research aimed at further integrating population factors into socio-economic development planning.

35. In Morocco, preliminary results of the National Demographic Survey (1986-1988) were published, indicating a decline in fertility and mortality but greater migratory flows than had been projected. Implementation of an innovative pilot project to develop a communications programme on population and environment progressed well during the year, with the assistance of regional NGOs. The Government established provincial commissions to address population and environmental issues, and a unit of the Ministry of the Interior produced the first issue of a bi-monthly bulletin devoted to such issues, as well as a multimedia communications strategy to reach various sectors of the population including youth and the general public in urban and rural areas.

36. UNFPA continued to provide support aimed at strengthening the capabilities of the Directorate of National Statistics of Oman to carry out a national socio-economic and demographic survey. The survey is intended to pave the way for the 1993 census. UNFPA also assisted the Government in preparing the work programme for the census. In Qatar, a needs assessment report was translated from English into Arabic and sent to press.

37. In spite of security and other constraints, significant progress was made in Somalia under individual projects assisted by UNFPA. UNFPA assistance was used to renovate and equip two MCH/FP centres, adding a maternity ward and demonstration unit to one of them. The Government released the preliminary results of the 1986-1987 Population and Housing Census, and the final results are expected to be available soon. The UNFPA-funded project to develop and manage human resources was instrumental in raising awareness among high-level policy makers of the need to integrate population variables into development planning and to formulate a national population policy. The project is now being used to assist the Government in establishing a National Population Council to coordinate population activities in the country.

38. Extreme economic hardship resulting from drought, along with the continuing internal conflict in the country's south, once again made the Sudan a focus of world attention for emergency relief. UNFPA contributed to the United Nations relief efforts while continuing its assistance to 10 projects, with emphasis on strengthening MCH/FP services. The UNFPA projects dealing with the population census, demographic surveys and civil registration were successfully completed, while new projects to integrate family welfare activities into the organized labour sector and to strengthen the Population and Women's Unit at Ahfad

/...

University were launched. The UNFPA project on women in development continued its training on how to devise and carry out income-generating activities. The Fund also provided assistance to open a new centre in settlement areas for displaced people in Khartoum.

39. During the year, over 85 per cent of the activities of the third UNFPA country programme in the Syrian Arab Republic were being implemented. UNFPA increased its assistance to the MCH/FP programme, which was expanded to include 30 new health centres that were added to the MCH/FP network in rural and urban areas. UNFPA assistance was used to help reinforce 12 district health centres, establish MCH/FP training courses at all levels, and upgrade the skills of MCH/FP personnel in order to cope with the staffing demands of the network. UNFPA-funded studies on the formulation of a national multisectoral strategy for migration were completed. Well over 90 per cent of the \$10 million approved by the Council for the 1990-1994 country programme was distributed among 17 projects.

40. The UNFPA country programme for Tunisia being submitted to the Council this year for its consideration and approval has been designed to coincide with the country's eighth national economic and social development plan. Both the country programme and the eighth plan made use of the results of a survey on population and employment, which was released jointly by the National Institute for Statistics and the Department for Technical Cooperation. During the past year, UNFPA helped arrange a multi-bilateral contribution of \$600,000 from the Dutch Government to reinforce family health activities in the rural sector in Central Tunisia. The Fund also supported activities to reinforce population education in primary and secondary schools and provided vocational training for young rural women.

41. The historic unification of the north and the south and the return of approximately 1 million immigrant workers from Saudi Arabia as a result of the Gulf Crisis were the major events of the year in Yemen. The unification required a merging of the population programmes of the North and South, which took place in a series of combined tripartite review meetings throughout the year. The process is expected to be completed in 1992, when the two programmes will be merged into one. MCH/FP activities make up the largest component of both programmes. Activities in the South during the year focused on the training of paramedical staff and women leaders in MCH/FP and the in-service training of nurses and midwives. Those in the North addressed the training needs of female primary health care workers and awareness creation among community leaders. Both programmes paid special attention to training educators and teachers in integrating population education into the school system.

42. Regional programme. As in the past, most regional projects in the Arab states region were designed to backstop country projects, regional surveys and training programmes. For example, the technical assistance project of the World Health Organization/Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (WHO/EMRO) continued to provide technical backstopping for MCH/FP projects at the country level. WHO/EMRO, among other things, held a regional meeting in July on managing family planning projects and, in collaboration with IPPF, a meeting on adolescent health in December.

43. The regional programme on population education produced part six of the Population Education Source Book entitled "Population, Health and Nutrition in the Arab Region". A booklet on AIDS prevention was also printed and distributed as part of the observances of 1990 World AIDS Day.

44. Under the Pan Arab Project for Child Development (PAPCHILD), an MCH survey was completed in Mauritania, and arrangements were finalized for a survey to be conducted in Egypt in January 1991. Arrangements for a survey in Somalia were temporarily postponed, but an agreement to conduct a survey

in the Sudan was discussed with government officials there. The relocation in September of the executing agency of PAPCHILD, the League of Arab Nations, from Tunis to Cairo does not seem to have affected the implementation of its work plan.

45. The International Islamic Centre for Population Studies and Research made significant progress in integrating population education into the curricula of both students and faculty of the University of Al-Azhar. In preparation for a survey on knowledge of population issues involving 3,000 students at the University, a pilot study was carried out with 300 students. The Cairo Demographic Centre, which received students from Africa and Asia as well as the Arab region, welcomed a new class of 35 students.

46. As a consequence of the hostilities in the region, the international staff of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) are currently on leave and not at post at ESCWA headquarters in Baghdad, Iraq. This has resulted in the temporary suspension of ESCWA's work on demographic publications and training.

European region

47. Allocations to country projects in Europe totalled \$2 million during 1990, with 41 per cent going to MCH/FP, 32 per cent to data collection and analysis, 17 per cent to population policy formulation, 8 per cent to special programmes and 3 per cent to IEC.

48. In view of the severe economic situation in Eastern and Central Europe, UNFPA reviewed a proposal for four-year programmes (1991-1994) for three countries (Albania, Poland, and Romania) and decided to send a mission to each to assist the Governments in assessing their needs and developing a population strategy. Following a UNFPA needs assessment mission to Albania in December 1989, a country programme of \$3 million over five years (1991-1995) was developed in cooperation with the Government. The programme is being submitted to this session of the Council for its consideration and approval. Pending this approval, a project to assist the Government with the analysis of the 1989 census and another to establish a Population Studies Unit in the Faculty of Economics at Tirana University were approved by UNFPA. Projects on MCH/FP and on the status of women are being developed with the Ministry of Health and the Women's Union, respectively. The UNFPA-funded projects in Bulgaria came to an end with the international training workshop on the development of an Integrated System for Demographic, Social and Related Statistics (ISDSS). The workshop was held in April in Sofia to share the experience of the Bulgarian Government in creating the ISDSS. Bulgaria is attempting an extensive integration of all social, demographic and related economic statistics.

49. UNFPA continued to assist the Government of Cyprus in increasing national awareness of the need for integrating population factors into the development process. UNFPA also supported one fellowship for the Department of Statistics in the UNFPA Global Programme of Training in Population and Development. This training will help the Government to further its efforts to integrate population factors more fully into development policies and programmes.

50. UNFPA has been discussing with Government representatives a possible mission to Czechoslovakia to assist in formulating a population strategy and to review areas of possible donor assistance for population activities. The mortality studies country project in Hungary, which has been funded by UNFPA since 1983, is expected to come to an end in 1991. The Central Statistical Office is conducting nine studies on causes and patterns of mortality. Data from these studies are being analyzed and will be published. UNFPA also

/...

continued to fund a project to develop optimal storage capacity in the Central Statistical Office. Plans are under way to send a mission to Poland in the first quarter of 1991 to discuss with the Government its population goals and strategy and to determine areas of possible external assistance.

51. UNFPA funding in Portugal continued to enable the country's Family Planning Association and Status of Women Commission to reprint and develop new informational and educational material on family planning. These materials have placed particular emphasis on sex education for adolescents, both in and out of school, and on AIDS. UNFPA also approved a three-year project to assist the General Directorate of Primary Health Care to extend family planning services to all health centres and to 50 per cent of the health posts.

52. Since January 1990, UNFPA has, with the help of WHO and the United Nations, negotiated, drafted, approved and started the implementation of two projects in Romania -- one on family planning, the other for preparatory activities for a population census, which is to be carried out in early 1992. UNFPA provided support to the family planning project in response to a request from the Government for emergency assistance in 1990 to establish training courses and to provide equipment and contraceptive supplies. The project is being carried out satisfactorily.

53. A tremendous improvement in programme implementation was achieved this year in Turkey. The Government agreed on UNDP and UNFPA proposals to extend by two years their current country programmes ending in 1992, in order to have their programming period coincide with the next national five-year development plan. Turkey also hosted a third Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) meeting in 1990, at which UNICEF, UNDP, WFP and UNFPA discussed possibilities of close co-operation and co-ordination of their respective programmes in Turkey. UNFPA approved two new projects for Yugoslavia this year, one on reproductive behaviour and the status of women, and the other on training and research on methodologies for integrating demographic variables into socio-economic planning.

54. Regional programme. The regional programme in Europe consists of three continuing projects executed by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and two projects executed by the Europe Regional Office of WHO, including a backstopping project for MCH/FP programmes in Central and Eastern Europe and the publication of "Entre Nous, The European Family Planning Magazine".

55. At the end of 1990, the ECE Population Unit was in the process of recruiting candidates to fill two vacant posts. It expects to be fully staffed in early 1991. The Unit completed formulating a questionnaire on population policy in Europe, which is being sent for comments and testing in five countries. It also held a meeting to finalize the questionnaire on fertility and family surveys. A comparative analysis will be conducted on conditions and characteristics of the elderly population using micro data sets from national population censuses and surveys. The ECE was requested to hold an expert meeting in July 1991 with 15 participants in order to determine the modalities for an international meeting on migration, which might be held in preparation for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development.

56. With UNFPA support, the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development held a Global Forum in Moscow, USSR, in January. Over 1,000 participants gathered to discuss "Development and Environment for Survival".

/...

C. Asia and the Pacific

57. The Asia and Pacific region has experienced rapid and substantial declines in fertility. Yet, the region's current population of 3.1 billion is expected to reach 3.5 billion by the end of the century -- some 146 million more than earlier projected. The magnitude of such unexpected growth accentuates the priority need to implement policies and programmes designed to continue to decelerate population growth throughout the region, particularly in countries with large populations and persistently high growth rates.

58. During 1990, UNFPA continued to support multisectoral population programmes in most countries in the region, allocating \$73.6 million to activities in Asia and the Pacific, or approximately 34 per cent of total UNFPA programme resources. The year was characterized by three major undertakings: the implementation of country programmes that had been approved by the Governing Council the previous year; the development of country programmes for the next cycle; and the organization of and/or participation in workshops and conferences pertinent to UNFPA's work.

59. In June 1990, the Governing Council approved UNFPA country programmes for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (\$6 million), the Islamic Republic of Iran (\$4 million) and Indonesia (\$25 million). UNFPA fielded PRSD missions to Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam in preparation for a new cycle of programmes in each of those countries. The Fund subsequently formulated new country programmes for Bangladesh, India and Malaysia, each of which is being presented to the Council at this session for its consideration and approval.

60. One of the major events of the region during the year was the highly successful South Asian Study Intercountry Workshop, held in New York in July. The purpose of the workshop was to bring together representatives of Governments, national NGOs, donor countries, United Nations agencies, the World Bank and The Population Council to discuss the major findings of the UNFPA-organized study of the population programmes of Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan. The workshop was most notable for the recommendations it generated concerning the future direction of population programmes in the South Asia region. Participants agreed with the study on the urgent need to upgrade the quality of family planning services and to redouble efforts to generate demand for such services in these South Asian countries.

61. Two other important meetings held during the year were the Third Conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, which met in Bangkok, Thailand, in October, and the Safe Motherhood South Asian Conference, which met in Lahore, Pakistan, in March. The Asian Forum, attended by some 200 parliamentarians from 22 Asian countries, adopted the Bangkok Declaration, which reiterated the goal, first enunciated at the Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development in Beijing in 1981, of achieving an annual population growth rate of 1 per cent for the region by the year 2000. The Declaration is especially notable for its extremely comprehensive programme of action. The Safe Motherhood Conference, co-sponsored by UNFPA, the World Bank, IPPF and a number of other United Nations agencies, called on government ministries, NGOs and international agencies to work together to formulate a Safe Motherhood Plan of Action aimed at, *inter alia*, mobilizing political will and commitment, involving community members, sharing information and experiences, and sensitizing men.

62. Maternal and child health and family planning. The MCH/FP sector again received the largest amount of support in the Fund's Asia and Pacific programme, accounting for some 64.2 per cent of total allocations to the region. This assistance covered a wide range of activities, from the resumption of child-spacing

/...

activities in Afghanistan and the launching of two MCH projects in Nepal to the development of new strategies in Indonesia and Thailand, where family planning programmes are approaching maturity.

63. An important area of UNFPA activity throughout the region during 1990 was the training of MCH/FP personnel. For example, in September, Hong Kong conducted its first training course on MCH/birth spacing for medical doctors and nurses, covering such topics as demographic issues, contraceptive methods, and population and environment, among others. In Malaysia, the Federation of Family Planning Associations conducted courses in MCH/FP and related matters for doctors and field workers. MCH/FP training activities in Pakistan included refresher and orientation courses for mid-level, clinic-based health and family planning workers in the delivery of family planning services. In the Philippines, which is in the midst of a comprehensive review and restructuring of training in family planning programmes, three workshops focused on developing clinical standards, revising training curricula and developing training materials. UNFPA supported a workshop on Training of Family Planning Personnel from Developing Countries in Family Planning Programme Management, which was held in the Republic of Korea in September. Twenty-seven senior-level managers of government and NGO family planning programmes from 12 countries attended this workshop. The Fund also provided assistance during the year to retrain MCH/FP health personnel at the grass-roots level in Viet Nam and to conduct a workshop on participatory training for trainers at regional training centres in Nepal.

64. Another area of continuing concern to the Fund in the MCH/FP sector during the year was the provision of contraceptive supplies to the countries of the region. Given the increasing demand and high cost, UNFPA promoted self-reliance in the procurement and manufacture of contraceptives where economically feasible. In keeping with its high priority on self-sufficiency in the production of contraceptives, India commissioned, with UNFPA assistance, the construction of a facility capable of manufacturing 5 million Copper T IUDs each year. The Indian Government also established special centres to ensure quality control of locally-produced contraceptives. UNFPA also provided support for three projects, currently under preparation, to help China progressively convert to more modern and effective contraceptive methods. Commercial retail sales of contraceptives increased steadily in Indonesia, as more than 2 million women, or about 15 per cent of all couples practicing family planning, obtained contraceptives through the private sector. In Viet Nam, the condom factory recently built with the help of UNFPA resources produced and distributed its first batch of 20 million condoms. This was greatly facilitated by the Government of Australia, which contributed, through a multi-bilateral arrangement with UNFPA, to the purchase of raw materials for condom production.

65. Bangladesh, with UNFPA assistance, extended MCH/FP services to rural areas by dispatching an additional 1,000 family welfare visitors (FWVs) to the countryside to provide clinical contraceptive services to some 20,000 people at the union level and to motivate them to use such services. Bangladesh also introduced basic training in family planning into its immunization outreach programme, strengthened its MCH/FP logistics and supply distribution systems, and trained district offices in logistics management. Such activities were accompanied by the establishment of an annual procurement and distribution plan for contraceptives and MCH/FP-related medical equipment.

66. A joint UNICEF/UNFPA project to strengthen MCH/FP services in 300 of the poorest counties of China succeeded in developing and printing technical training materials for such areas as family planning, safe motherhood, breastfeeding, acute respiratory infections and prevention of diarrhoea. The project further helped to introduce interpersonal communication training modules to experts at the regional, provincial and county levels.

/...

67. Within the context of area development projects, UNFPA assisted India in substantially strengthening its maternal and child health and family welfare infrastructure. The project areas are in the north and west, which have high maternal and child morbidity and mortality rates compared to the national average. The Fund extended its support to a second-phase area project in Rajasthan and initiated similar projects in Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh.

68. UNFPA approved a major project for the Islamic Republic of Iran to train some 1,900 midwives and family planning advocates in 30 training centres. The aim of the project is to reduce the maternal mortality rate in rural areas and to increase contraceptive prevalence from 24 per cent to 31 per cent nation-wide. UNFPA assistance in the Maldives helped to launch follow-up actions to a child-spacing and family health project, the aim being to extend child-spacing services throughout the island. A key component of the follow-up is a knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey, which is intended to provide a comprehensive database for evaluating family planning activities. UNFPA maintained its support to 95 family welfare centres in Pakistan. The centres, which are part of the Government's national health network, provide a package of family planning and MCH services in selected districts throughout the country.

69. In the South Pacific subregion, UNFPA supported a range of MCH/FP activities aimed at strengthening the MCH/FP programme through training of medical personnel; improving supervisory and follow-up activities in the outer islands; encouraging the participation of NGOs and villages in the programme; increasing awareness of the importance of family planning among community leaders; increasing contraceptive prevalence and improving the monitoring and evaluation of MCH/FP services. A follow-up study on 1,500 contraceptive acceptors found a progressively diminishing acceptance rate over time, from 82 per cent for the first six months to 43 per cent at 24 months.

70. Information, education and communication. In 1990, UNFPA supported 86 IEC projects in the region with a total allocation of \$9.7 million. World Population Day on 11 July 1990 was a major event in the region, with almost all countries observing the Day through a variety of activities, including speeches, rallies, seminars, workshops, films and radio and television programmes.

71. A number of population IEC activities were undertaken in Bangladesh during the year, including workshops on the family planning programme for journalists working in rural areas; film screenings in rural and urban areas; a workshop for officials on developing a population communication strategy, and a workshop for district-level project directors on family welfare education and motivation in rural cooperatives. Awareness creation on population issues continued to be an important concern in Bhutan, a country with one of the highest agricultural population densities in the world and one in which the Government wishes to balance population growth with economic resources. In 1990, Bhutan started its first-ever population education programme aimed at introducing population content into the school curricula, training large numbers of village workers and sensitizing officials and community leaders.

72. In China, the Population Information and Research Centre held an international seminar on population information in November. The Centre also trained staff of 6 of the 14 Population Information (POPIN) Centres in Asia in the utilization of research findings. The Fund approved a new project for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to assist the Government in implementing a comprehensive communications plan in support of MCH/FP activities in six provinces and 18 counties. In India, population education continued to be a priority area of UNFPA assistance. UNICEF and UNFPA started a new joint initiative to produce instructional kits for adult education, which, when combined with family welfare

/...

education, has proven to be quite effective in creating population awareness among people in the organized labour sector in India.

73. During 1990, a follow-up phase of a population education project became operational in the Maldives. The project concentrated on developing curricula and related materials for use in primary schools and extending population education to adults through radio programmes. A workshop in Nepal focused on developing population education materials to meet the emerging needs of different target groups. India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka also participated in the workshop. As part of government efforts to involve local religious leaders in promoting family planning messages, Pakistan sent selected religious leaders to Bangladesh, Egypt and Indonesia to observe family planning programmes that had attained a remarkable degree of success. In the Philippines, UNFPA supported two new IEC projects being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agrarian Reform. Both are aimed at improving the knowledge and practice of and attitudes towards family planning of government personnel working in these departments as well as of their target clientele. While the IEC materials developed in Viet Nam were well received by target audiences, they were not sufficient to meet the growing demand of these groups.

74. Data collection and analysis. UNFPA channelled its support in this area primarily to the 1990 and 1991 rounds of censuses, for preparatory activities as well as for the actual enumeration and consequent analysis and dissemination of the results. Censuses were conducted during 1990 in China, Papua New Guinea, the Maldives and the Philippines, the latter two being population and housing censuses. Preliminary results of the census in the Maldives were released within a fortnight of the completion of field work, and the first set of final tables were available within seven months after enumeration.

75. UNFPA provided assistance for preparatory census activities in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan, each of which is scheduled to conduct a population census in 1991 with UNFPA support. As part of a communications campaign preceding the census, India produced a short television film aimed at sensitizing viewers on gender issues and the contributions of women to economic activities. There was also considerable census-related activity in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which organized and conducted intercensal population counts and a sample housing survey, with the assistance of specialists in population statistics from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

76. Other UNFPA-supported activities during the year included preparatory activities for the 1992 census in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a workshop on improving vital statistics in the states of Sabah and Sarawak in Malaysia, data collection and integration of population and development activities in Myanmar, seven census projects and two civil registration projects in the South Pacific, and publication of a report on the analysis of a 5 per cent sample of the 1989 census in Viet Nam.

77. Women, population and development. During the year, UNFPA continued to stress the importance of improving the status and role of women in society and in development. UNFPA-supported activities thus focused on decreasing fertility rates so as to improve women's health and enhancing the empowerment of women through the development of income-generating activities. The Fund also placed increasing emphasis on "mainstreaming" women's concerns into population and development activities and into the planning process itself. Two two-week training programmes for women leaders on community development and family planning were held in the Republic of Korea, in which a total of 32 women leaders from 12 countries participated.

/...

78. About 15-20 per cent of UNFPA's third cycle of assistance in China is concentrated on improving the status of women. Activities include, among other things, the development of income-generating activities utilizing revolving funds to bring women into the work force, the setting up of a social support structure, training in child care and family planning, and instruction in household-income and business management. Innovative income-generating activities for women also became operational in India during the year: one activity directed at working women in urban slums and rural areas in Tamil Nadu, the other addressed to the needs of women involved in sericulture in Rajasthan.

79. Other activities of note in this area included an assessment of the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Women's Development in Nepal; the implementation of a project in the Philippines to improve the lot of disadvantaged women in small fishing communities in Capiz and Pangasinan through better access to credit for income-generating activities; the strengthening of women's participation in development activities in Malaysia and the conduct of research on the status and role of Malaysian women in development and in family welfare.

80. Regional programme. During 1990, the regional programme continued to focus mainly on providing technical advisory services, organizing meetings and workshops and conducting training and research. In terms of UNFPA programme areas, IEC programmes received the largest share of regional programme resources (47 per cent) followed by family planning programmes (25 per cent).

81. In the area of population education, UNFPA approved a project to promote technical exchange among South Asian countries. This two-year project, which started in January, provides for the development of national capabilities through short-term training programmes; the development of prototype materials through subregional workshops; the conduct of joint research and the establishment of an information network within the subregion to facilitate the collection, exchange and use of population education materials.

82. During the year, UNFPA again supported a number of workshops, training courses and seminars through its regional programme. These included, among others: a workshop at the Asia and Pacific Development Centre in Malaysia on improving population programme effectiveness (organized by the International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) and the University of North Carolina); a seminar-cum-training workshop in Nepal for high-level policy makers and programme planners on integrating population factors into development planning; a five-day workshop at the National Institute of Population Studies in Pakistan on demographic and survey data-processing techniques using microcomputers; a seminar on ageing in Singapore (organized jointly by the Singapore Gerontological Society and the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc. (JOICFP)); and a workshop on the analysis of the 1989 census of Viet Nam for staff members of that country's General Statistical Office.

83. UNFPA also continued to make extensive use of regional advisory teams in support of country programme activities throughout the region. For example, the two-person advisory team based in FAO was active in integrating population education components into rural development activities. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) labour and population advisory team provided technical training for personnel of national planning agencies and line ministries in the application of microcomputer-based techniques to population, human resource and development planning. The ILO regional adviser specializing in women, population and development issues provided technical assistance to countries in highlighting or integrating women's concerns in population planning.

/...

84. In order to foster self-reliance among regional institutions, UNFPA modified its support to the International Institute for Population Sciences in Bombay, India. As a result, the Institute has been directly administering its fellowship programme since July 1990. Although the population studies programme at the University of the South Pacific was slightly delayed (owing to staff shortages), the University now appears to be on its way to becoming a subregional focal point for providing short-term training for public officials and for developing higher training in population and related activities.

85. In the area of family planning, two regional projects, both executed by ESCAP, are ongoing activities of the regional programme. One study is trying to measure accessibility of different contraceptive methods in rural areas in order to find ways to improve such accessibility and, ultimately, acceptance. Countries participating in this study include China, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam. The other study is examining the interaction between family planning workers and their clients at the grass-roots level and ways to improve family planning programme effectiveness. The countries participating in this study include Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand. The findings of the study are expected to enable service providers, programme managers and policy makers to improve programme design and implementation.

86. Under an integrated family planning and health services project, JOICFP provided technical assistance and advisory services to Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Tonga. JOICFP also organized a workshop for participants from seven countries and seven international organizations on the development and effective use of educational materials for the integrated project.

87. Among the notable TCDC activities in the region during 1990 were five training workshops held in the Republic of Korea. The workshops provided training to a total of 87 persons from various parts of the region in such areas as family planning programme management, communication skills development, and community participation for women leaders. Other highlights included numerous study tours to Thailand to exchange experience with and learn from the Thai family planning programme, and the visit to China and Thailand of 11 government officials, academics and health personnel from Mongolia for short-term training in IUD insertion, IEC and orientation to the pertinent issues concerning women in development. Similarly, nationals from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received training at institutes in China in census operations and contraceptive research. In view of the growing attention being accorded adolescent reproductive health care in rapidly modernizing traditional societies, five representatives from the NGO sector and the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board in Indonesia visited Thailand to study the highly successful UNFPA-supported adolescent programme in that country.

D. Latin America and the Caribbean

88. The year 1990 ended a decade of profound economic crisis for the countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region. The crisis hindered economic and social development and even erased economic gains that had been made throughout the region in previous years. Persistent weaknesses in the public sector compounded these problems, especially in the field of social development. Efforts to fully integrate population programmes into the overall development process continued to encounter difficulties during the year, as most Governments in the region focused their energies on shoring up their economies. In light of the magnitude of the crisis, many countries unfortunately still did not seem to clearly perceive the relevance of healthier population trends to attaining a sturdier socio-economic base.

/...

89. The continuing crisis has also served to underscore the importance of UNFPA support to the region, most notably in the area of awareness creation to enhance understanding and commitment to population activities. Indeed, activities to clarify the relationship between population factors and sustainable development and to improve the understanding of population activities among the public in general and policy makers and planners in particular were among the most important undertaken by UNFPA in 1990.

90. As part of UNFPA's efforts to develop well-integrated, comprehensive programming, during 1990 the Fund conducted PRSD exercises for Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and the English-speaking Caribbean subregion. The exercises were instrumental in developing the comprehensive population programmes that are being submitted to the Council at this session for its consideration and approval. The Fund also began preparations for the first PRSD exercise in Brazil, which was scheduled for early 1991.

91. The MCH/FP sector again received the largest share of programme resources to the region, accounting for 50 per cent of the total volume of funds addressed to country projects. Among the most significant of the Fund's 44 country projects was that in Brazil, which commenced in 1985 and is approaching its final stages. The project emphasizes training in the provision of MCH/FP services, awareness creation through informational and educational activities to secure greater acceptance and utilization of such services, and strengthening of the system's administrative capacity. The recognition of family planning in the new Brazilian Constitution is a significant achievement that has led to requests from various states and municipalities in Brazil for UNFPA support in the setting up of family planning services at the local level. Bolivia also launched a much-reinforced phase of its MCH/FP programme, reflecting the high priority given to improving the health of women and children in the newly adopted National Plan for Child Survival and Development and Maternal Health. The programme seeks to improve the management and provision of services, enhance the technical competence and counselling and communications techniques of service providers, and increase awareness of and demand for reproductive health services. MCH/FP has also been a major activity in the islands of the English-speaking Caribbean sub-region. Activities there have generated increased awareness of reproductive health measures, including awareness of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and especially HIV and AIDS, and some improvement in the practice of contraception.

92. During the year, UNFPA continued to place increasing emphasis on women's health in the MCH/FP programmes it supports, partly in response to findings that suggest that past programmes have tended to give comparatively more attention to the health of children. Other important factors influencing the Fund's strong commitment to pursuing the safe motherhood initiative in its programming are the persistence of high rates of maternal mortality and of the high number of illegal abortions, and the fact that other organizations active in the region provide considerable support to children's health care.

93. The Fund has also been concerned with the reproductive health of adolescents. While the majority of UNFPA country-level initiatives in this area took place in the English-speaking Caribbean, Costa Rica and Panama also carried out very successful innovative activities. In Costa Rica, for example, the Social Security Administration provides health-care services to adolescents through its Comprehensive Ambulatory Service, making use of primary health-care assistants for this purpose. The health-care assistants also evaluate adolescents in order to identify those most at risk, referring them to specialized sex education and reproductive health counselling and services. An important part of the project is the formulation and implementation of a national health education plan that is aimed at adolescents, parents and teachers and emphasizes human reproduction. In Panama, the Ministry of Health is seeking to improve women's and adolescents' health through an integrated programme of family planning services, health education and

/...

community participation. In addition, in Chile, the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Chile initiated a project to develop training services for health personnel, social workers and personnel working in the education field. A primary aim of the project is to implement a research programme in adolescent reproductive health that could serve as the basis for eventually developing a training centre for the region.

94. In the area of population education, there were several important activities in the region in 1990. Projects to introduce population education contents into the curricula of primary and secondary schools were operating in 12 countries (Costa Rica, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru). In Honduras, UNFPA support permitted the initiation of work to design a methodology to evaluate the success of population education activities. Teacher training was an important accompanying activity in most projects, and most projects also included activities to extend outreach to those outside the formal school system. UNFPA made arrangements with the Ministry of Education in El Salvador, a country with long experience in incorporating population education in the formal and non-formal sectors, to host a seminar for Central American countries in 1991 to exchange ideas and experiences on improving population education projects and on establishing effective coordination and TCDC arrangements.

95. There were a number of important UNFPA activities in the region in 1990 in the area of demographic analysis and population and development. For example, a number of countries -- Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago -- received UNFPA assistance to study and evaluate national population trends for policy and programming purposes. Moreover, teaching and research on population and related topics took place at leading universities and research centres in Brazil, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay. During the year, UNFPA also began an assessment of its support to training in demographic analysis and population and development in order to help it formulate a strategy to guide future programming.

96. Although no longer a major area of UNFPA support in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, the Fund did provide assistance to collect, process and analyse basic demographic data for use in socio-economic development planning. In addition to providing support to a number of countries for training at the United States Bureau of the Census in data processing and analysis and census planning, UNFPA assistance enabled countries such as Bolivia, Guatemala and Nicaragua to complete their national demographic surveys. Bolivia also updated its census cartography and, together with Nicaragua, began preparations for its next full census scheduled for 1991. UNFPA also supported census activities in Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

97. In terms of activities directed to special groups, women and youth/adolescents remained the principal targets. UNFPA extended support to six Caribbean countries and territories (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Jamaica and Montserrat) for such activities as family life education (FLE), family planning and peer counselling. The Fund also provided assistance to Uruguay for activities focusing on the role of youth in population and development programmes and for training in sex education and reproductive health. Brazil held a conference on women's health, and Mexico implemented projects aimed at mainstreaming women into the development process.



**Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme**

Dist.
GENERAL

DP/1991/28(Part II)
8 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-eighth session
3 - 21 June 1991, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
UNFPA

SUPPORT

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR 1990

	Page
D. Latin America and the Caribbean (continued)	2
E. Interregional programmes and projects	4
II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME BY PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREA	9
A. Family planning	9
B. Information, education and communication	11
C. Basic data collection	13
D. Utilization of population data and population research for policy formulation and development planning	15
E. Women, population and development	16
F. Special programme interests	19
1. Youth	19
2. The question of ageing	20
3. AIDS	20
4. Population and environment	21
III. PROMOTION OF AWARENESS AND REVIEW OF OTHER ASPECTS OF THE UN FPA PROGRAMME	22
A. Promotion of awareness and exchange of information	22
(continued in DP/1991/28(Part III))	

98. As part of UNFPA's policy to ensure that all UNFPA-supported projects are gender sensitive, the Fund intensified efforts during 1990 to formulate projects that respond better to the special needs of women. While much remains to be done in this area, UNFPA did make some progress in integrating gender issues into the project formulation and appraisal process. This was reflected in part in the implementation of women-specific activities in several countries in the region, including Honduras, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. The Fund also made progress in promoting awareness of the status of women, their role within the family and the community, and the importance of safeguarding their reproductive health.

99. **Regional programme.** In terms of regional activities, population dynamics and MCH/FP were the major areas of UNFPA involvement, followed by IEC initiatives.

100. UNFPA supported the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) in a number of actions to improve the reproductive health of women and adolescents, increase the coverage of family planning services and enhance the capability of countries to manage MCH/FP programmes. For adolescent reproductive health, PAHO defined a plan to adapt family planning and health services to meet the special needs of adolescents, develop human resources and organize national institutional networks. PAHO also produced and distributed technical documents and guides on various aspects of adolescent reproductive health and conducted five regional events on this subject. PAHO collaborated with UNFPA in formulating and implementing special projects addressing the reproductive health of women and adolescents in 28 countries of the region and assisted in preparing five new projects similarly targeted. Some 70 professionals involved in national and departmental MCH/FP programmes were given training in MCH/FP programme management, as were a contingent of trainers of national MCH/FP training centres. During the year, PAHO further refined methodological approaches to MCH/FP training and prepared didactic materials to accompany future training in this area.

101. JOICFP organized a regional conference on the theme "Strategies for Adolescent Health in the Community" and a workshop on developing strategies for reinforcing women's role and participation in community health. JOICFP also produced a photo book on women's activities and community development, targeted to policy makers and women's project leaders. It produced and distributed a second animated film for family planning and adolescent health education, and conducted technical training for health personnel.

102. Through the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), UNFPA supported two seminars on evaluation and supervision of family planning activities. The seminars were specifically designed for administrators and middle-level managers of integrated projects in health, family planning and income generation. The successful seminars accommodated some 30 participants from countries of the region and from lusophone Africa.

103. In collaboration with the Latin America Demographic Centre (CELADE) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNFPA supported the initiation of a project to help countries of Central America develop information systems on displaced populations in order to expand the socio-demographic knowledge of this phenomenon and to improve their capacity to produce, manage and use such information.

104. Together with the Inter American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAPG), UNFPA sponsored the Second Western Hemisphere Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development, held in Quito, Ecuador, in March 1990, in which 26 countries of the region were represented. Its purpose was to encourage parliamentarians and technical staff to work together to formulate population

and development strategies. The event served to enhance practical understanding of the linkages between population factors and sustainable development objectives. The Fund also sponsored in collaboration with IAPG the convening of youth parliaments in Antigua, St. Kitts and Jamaica, where participants from Caribbean countries discussed such topics as responsible parenthood, family life education, and STDs.

105. UNFPA support in 1990 also made possible the continuation of training for Caribbean participants in community health, family life education and family planning education at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica. This training is offered in the form of a 15-month diploma course in community health and includes a fairly long practicum.

106. Reproductive health and family planning as health measures and as a human right were supported through the publications of the Latin America Feminist Press Agency (FEMPRESS). FEMPRESS published and disseminated information on women's issues aimed at promoting women's health and welfare and a more equitable treatment of women.

107. Through the World Assembly on Youth (WAY) a workshop on population, health and development was held in Uruguay, which brought together 40 participants from 16 countries in the region.

108. The provision of technical backstopping to IEC projects in the region was a principal task of the regional project on population education executed by UNESCO. Thirteen projects in 12 countries received such assistance in 1990 for the preparation of materials for school programmes and for guides and other didactic materials for teacher training. UNFPA-supported projects in such countries as El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, and Peru included non-formal population education among their activities. UNFPA resources were also used to help develop a methodology for evaluating population education projects to be applied in 1991.

109. In the English-speaking Caribbean, a regional documentation centre, functioning as a clearing-house for family planning information, continued to function in 1990. The training of Latin American journalists to cover population and related issues was made possible in 1990 through UNFPA support to the Inter-Press Service (IPS).

110. Regional technical advisory services in population communication were supported through FAO, benefiting numerous countries and NGOs in the region. FAO provided training in the use of audio-visual materials and in the formulation of project activities, especially in incorporating population concerns into rural development initiatives. The project also contributed to awareness creation through the production and dissemination of audio-visual programmes.

111. UNFPA continued to support a wide range of activities at CELADE, including training in demographic analysis, development of methodologies and technology to capture, analyse and utilize population information, and the provision of technical advisory assistance. UNFPA also provided support for CELADE's Third Applied Post-graduate Course in Population Dynamics and Development Policies and its basic training course in demography in Costa Rica. In addition, CELADE collaborated in country-level training activities in, for example, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Peru, and Venezuela. CELADE provided assistance in the analysis of demographic data, preparation of projections, implementation of censuses and surveys, and the design and implementation of research studies in such areas as maternal mortality, internal migration, health, population and development, and the role of women in a changing

socio-economic environment. CELADE also responded to the trend towards decentralization of programming in the region, developing appropriate methodologies for smaller units of analysis.

112. In collaboration with ECLAC and CELADE, UNFPA continued to support a project to assist the countries of the English-speaking Caribbean sub-region to strengthen their capacity to develop policy considerations and to implement them in their development initiatives. The project provided technical backstopping and training and helped to generate data, which were then aggregated and analysed. A video on population and development issues was also produced in order to enhance understanding among policy makers, planners and technicians.

113. Another regional activity in 1990 was a post-graduate course on theory and methodology for population and development conducted at the Demographic Centre of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Havana, Cuba. Sixteen participants from nine countries attended the course. Training courses on population and development in Brazil, Honduras and Mexico also accommodated participants from other countries.

114. UNFPA support to the ILO's Regional Employment Programme for Latin America (PREALC) enabled PREALC to provide technical backstopping to activities in Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras and Jamaica in the general area of population policies and the labour market. It also facilitated PREALC collaboration in project formulation and evaluation in these areas. In the latter part of 1990, PREALC began a review and assessment of its strategies and experiences in order to produce operational guidelines for the future. PREALC also collaborated in training activities organized regionally and at the country level.

115. UNFPA funded a number of activities in support of the 1990 round of censuses. For example, a project is under way with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to help the countries and territories of the English-speaking Caribbean sub-region to undertake, process and analyse their censuses. UNFPA also channeled support for 1990 censuses through ECLAC, which conducted a series of six seminars on technical and organizational aspects of census-taking. In addition, to help countries of the region become self-sufficient in data collection and related tasks, and to take maximum advantage of the TCDC modalities, UNFPA supported a project, again with ECLAC, to provide technical training in the design and conduct of sample surveys, to discuss basic methodology and to exchange experiences.

116. In the autumn of 1990, UNFPA headquarters and field staff serving the region met in Costa Rica to discuss UNFPA-funded activities in Latin America and the Caribbean, the lessons learned from past experiences and the priority needs for the future. The participants agreed on strategic lines of action to make future UNFPA-funded projects more cost-effective and more relevant to the countries of the region. UNFPA subsequently discussed the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting with United Nations executing agencies and began applying the new strategic lines of action in 1991.

E. Interregional programmes and projects

117. The year 1990 was the third year of the Fund's 1998-1991 intercountry programme. UNFPA's proposals for a subsequent four-year programme are contained in document DP/1991/29, which is being presented to the Council at this session for its consideration and approval. In 1990, allocations to the intercountry programme totalled approximately \$30 million. In keeping with the trend of past years, the

/...

largest share went to technical advisory services, approximately 37 per cent. In terms of UNFPA programme areas, MCH/FP received \$11.4 million, or 38 per cent. United Nations agencies and organizations executed approximately 72 per cent of the projects; various NGOs executed the other 28 per cent. A highlight of the Fund's interregional programme during 1990 was an external evaluation of the UNFPA Global Programme of Training in Population and Development (see paras. 239-242 in Part III). The evaluation mission concluded that the programme has been successful in achieving its objectives. It therefore recommended that the programme be expanded in order to facilitate a greater degree of integration of population variables into development planning in developing countries.

Agency-executed projects and programmes

118. WHO. During the year, UNFPA continued to support eight interregional projects with WHO - six with the Division of Family Health, one in support of the Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP) and one with the Global Programme on AIDS (GPA). In 1990, the interregional team that provides technical and managerial backstopping for country-level MCH/FP activities in various regions undertook a total of 69 missions, the majority of which were to sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia.

119. Under the Family Planning Technology project, WHO published and widely disseminated new guidelines on injectable hormonal contraceptives and on NORPLANT sub-dermal contraceptive implants. It also finalized the guidelines on female sterilization, which will be published in 1991. WHO also completed an evaluation to assess the use, effectiveness and impact of past guidelines.

120. Under the project Reproductive Health in Adolescence, special workshops were conducted in six anglophone African countries -- Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe -- and in five francophone countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Togo. WHO further strengthened the activities under this project by establishing an adolescent health programme at its headquarters as well as a collaborating centre in adolescent health in Africa.

121. The organization conducted further operational research and training in support of the management of information and evaluation of MCH/FP activities. For example, it used the rapid evaluation methodology (REM) to assess MCH/FP activities in Madagascar in order to help formulate projects there. WHO also conducted patient-inflow analyses in selected areas of Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and helped integrate MCH and FP activities in Tunisia and Zambia using the district-team problem-solving (DTPS) approach.

122. WHO/HRP continued to make important contributions in contraceptive research, which was facilitated in 1990 by a UNFPA grant of \$3.5 million. Following the successful conclusion of the introductory trials of the monthly injectable "Cyclofem", efforts are under way to market the product commercially. As a follow-up to an internal impact evaluation of the programme, WHO/HRP is giving increased emphasis to social-science research and to continued efforts to involve women's groups in all aspects of its programme activities. In the area of AIDS prevention, the Global Programme on AIDS, with UNFPA support and in collaboration with other units in WHO, produced guidelines on AIDS and family planning, which are expected to be very useful to MCH/FP programme managers in developing countries throughout the world (see paras. 190-195, below).

123. The United Nations Population Division. During the year, the Population Division, with UNFPA support, carried out a wide range of activities. For example, it continued to expand the Population Information Network (POPIN), a global decentralized network of population information centres/libraries and documentation centres. The network currently involves 110 institutions in 57 countries, which provide training at the regional and interregional level as well as participate in various aspects of information activities, co-ordinated by the regional POPIN co-ordinating units at ECA, ESCAP and ECLAC. The Population Division continued its work on the growth of large urban agglomerations and is expected to publish a report on the subject soon. This report will, among other things, provide information aimed at planners and policy makers on policy interventions undertaken at national, provincial and municipal levels. One of the goals of the Division's work in this area is to facilitate the sharing of experiences between the world's largest urban agglomerations.

124. In the area of women and demographic processes, the Population Division established a database on population policies related to women's status (in diskette form) and a brochure on research dealing with the effects of international as well as internal migration with specific focus on the status of women. The brochure contains policy recommendations for government representatives and scholars. The Population Division completed a users' guide on integrating population variables into development planning and is planning several reports on efforts in this area in various regions. Preparations are also under way for the design of accompanying software.

125. United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD). Using its interdisciplinary approach, in 1990 DTCD continued to provide technical assistance to countries to undertake population and housing censuses, improve civil registration and vital statistics systems, conduct demographic and related social surveys, and process, evaluate, analyse and disseminate basic population data. DTCD also provided technical backstopping for training in demography and in population and development to such international institutions as the Cairo Demographic Centre and the Global Programme at Moscow State University, as well as to regional workshops in Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland and a seminar on Population and Development in Yemen.

126. DTCD further extended technical support to regional surveys such as the Pan-Arab Project for Child Development. It also provided software and MIS training, through a special project, to assist China in managing contraceptive distribution; trained 15 people in Ethiopia in the use of computers; provided technical advice on use of software at the University of Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic; and extended assistance in basic data collection to countries such as Bolivia, Chile, India, Nigeria, Thailand, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Yemen. DTCD also made a special effort in 1990 to develop comparative information on the status of women in society and their role in development, using data from 172 countries.

127. ILO. Taking into consideration the recommendation of an external in-depth evaluation of selected UNFPA-supported ILO interregional projects, the ILO interregional programme concentrated on major policy research work in areas related to migration, employment, urbanization, and the role of women in demographic change. The ILO programme also helped to develop operational methodologies including the production of software packages such as TM2 (population and development training model 2). Several UNFPA-funded national training workshops and the Global Programme of Training in Population and Development in Trivandrum, India, have used models developed by the ILO to analyse economic-demographic linkages.

128. During the past year, the ILO circulated its series of papers on population and employment to planners at ministries dealing with such issues as social affairs, education and health, as well as to population programme managers and to researchers and demographers at universities, research institutes and population units. The ILO also published and distributed monographs in English, French and Spanish on such issues as migration, urbanization, fertility, women in development, and education and health planning. The ILO Population and Family Welfare Education Programme continued to promote and backstop activities designed to help workers make informed decisions on matters concerning the welfare of their family, providing support during 1990 to 60 projects in 35 countries.

129. FAO. The ongoing UNFPA programme with FAO involves eight projects with a total budget of \$4.9 million over four years. In 1990, the total budget allocation was \$1.7 million, close to 50 per cent of which went to IEC activities.

130. In addition to backstopping country projects, FAO addressed the needs of various target groups through research, training, and the development of guidelines and teaching materials. The research component emphasized the importance of providing planners and policy makers with policy-relevant knowledge on population activities, while the training component aimed at increasing national capacities to integrate the population dimension into development programmes. A study was carried out in several Asian countries to develop guidelines to improve revolving-fund credit systems, as part of FAO's comprehensive population projects to benefit rural women in various regions. Moreover, following satisfactory progress in Africa and Latin America of activities related to the development of teaching materials for rural youth programmes, FAO developed and implemented similar projects in the Asia and Pacific region in 1990. FAO, with UNFPA funding, has prepared a working document stressing the population dimension in the context of sustainable agricultural development for a conference to be held in the Netherlands in 1991 on environment and agricultural strategies for sustainable development.

131. UNESCO. During 1990, UNESCO continued to provide technical backstopping for UNFPA information, education and communication activities in all regions. In order to facilitate training activities, during 1990 UNESCO produced a training kit in population education in English and French. The kit, which contains three different sets of training material on various aspects of population education as well as a methodological guide, is to be used to update and train project staff and to serve as a teaching aid for teachers' training seminars. The French version was disseminated world-wide to UNFPA/UNESCO project advisers and project directors, as well as to institutes specializing in IEC, notably those in francophone Africa.

132. During the past year, UNFPA and UNESCO began work on a reference book on population education, compiling and analysing data and identifying target audiences. The task proved to be more complicated than expected, however, and the book is not yet finished.

133. To facilitate the integration of population education into the curricula of formal school systems, UNESCO is organizing, with UNFPA support, the International Population Congress, to be held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris in 1992. In preparation for the Congress, during 1990 UNESCO convened regional meetings in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. In a related activity, field personnel were asked to select some of the most interesting and useful materials used in country projects, which are to be compiled into a volume and circulated to development specialists working in population education projects around the world. The volume is intended as a reference book containing ideas that have actually worked in real-life situations.

134. United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (UNCSDHA). UNCSDHA has been working, with UNFPA support, to identify and assess social and economic issues related to the ageing of populations in different parts of the world. As a first step in conducting a comprehensive study on this topic, the Centre organized an advisory group meeting in Vienna in July 1990 to formulate country-study design and research protocols. UNCSDHA also identified two countries in the Asia-Pacific region and two in Latin America for the first phase of the study, which is to be conducted in collaboration with the United Nations regional commissions and UNFPA.

NGO-executed activities

135. During 1990, the Fund continued to support activities conducted by numerous NGOs, including The Population Council, the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology/Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PIACT/PATH), the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), the Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED), The World Conservation Union (IUCN), The Population Crisis Committee, and The Population Institute, among others. UNFPA support to NGOs again focused on such activities as the conduct of contraceptive research, the production and dissemination of information materials, and the promotion of awareness of population issues.

136. The Population Council. The Population Council, through the International Committee for Contraceptive Research, continued its work to develop contraceptives, including second-generation NORPLANT implants. The Council carried out a follow-up surveillance study of NORPLANT, in collaboration with WHO and Family Health International, in Bangladesh, Chile, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The Population Council also provided technical assistance, medical backstopping and training in NORPLANT in the following countries: Bolivia, Chile, Madagascar, Morocco, Rwanda, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

137. As part of a joint activity, UNFPA and The Population Council compiled data on the current status of family planning programmes world-wide. The data, which were obtained from questionnaires filled out by most countries, have been computerized for statistical analysis. Preparations have also been completed on a compendium on family planning and child survival activities.

138. With UNFPA financial assistance, The Population Council, through its information programme, publishes outstanding work from the field, as well as informative articles and research papers on population policies and socio-economic development in its quarterly journal, Population and Development Review. The journal is distributed to some 5,000 readers in developing countries. The Council also publishes Studies in Family Planning, a bimonthly publication which addresses specific issues related to family planning and nearly half of whose contributors are from developing countries. During 1990, the Council continued to organize seminars and workshops on various aspects of family planning and on population and development issues in developing countries for both professionals and students.

139. PIACT/PATH. In 1990, PIACT/PATH continued to respond to requests from developing countries for technical backstopping on contraceptive and reproductive health products as well as on technical issues, including the development of support materials. It also assisted family planning and related organizations in developing countries in assessing options for introducing new contraceptive technologies, locally producing acceptable contraceptives, developing quality assurance systems and improving logistics for and management

of contraceptive delivery systems. PIACT/PATH also expanded the coverage of its two best-known publications, Outlook and Product Information Memo. In 1990, Outlook was distributed to 16,000 readers.

140. International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). During 1990, UNFPA supported IPPF's innovative adolescent reproductive health programme, which is being pilot tested in six countries: Colombia, Egypt, Jamaica, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka. The training workshops held in Colombia and Egypt during the year proved to be very effective. UNFPA also extended support to the IPPF/IUCN publication Earthwatch, which focuses on population, environment and sustainable development, and to the IUCN work book entitled "Population and National Resource Policies". The work book intends to promote collaboration between IUCN activities and UNFPA country programmes world-wide, a collaborative relationship that has already been initiated in Ghana, Morocco, and Pakistan. The work book was field-tested at the grass-roots level in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Congo, Costa Rica, and Thailand, among others.

141. Other NGOs. Activities with other NGOs under the interregional programme included, among many others, awareness creation of population issues through publication of research studies and reports (The Population Institute); integration of family planning, MCH, parasite control and community development activities (JOICFP); creation and dissemination of a population literature database in the form of a compact disk (Johns Hopkins University); expansion of knowledge of population and development through research and corresponding workshops (IUSSP); and research on such topics as urbanization, ageing and migration (CICRED).

II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME BY PRIORITY PROGRAMME AREA

A. Family planning

In 1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$96.5 million or 45.8 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to expenditures of \$70.4 million or 44.7 per cent in 1989. During the period 1969-1990, UNFPA assistance in this area reached \$898.1 million or 46.0 per cent of total assistance.

142. During 1990, UNFPA provided \$96.5 million in support of over 500 country and intercountry projects in response to country programme and project needs for MCH/FP. Of this amount, nearly half (48.2 per cent) went to support MCH/FP activities in the Asia and Pacific region and 23.3 per cent to activities in sub-Saharan Africa. The remaining amount went to activities in the other two regions as well as the Fund's interregional programme.

143. A highlight in the MCH/FP sector during the year was the conduct of a year-long study to estimate the contraceptive requirements of the developing world. The Fund worked closely with selected developing countries, especially the most populated ones, which account for the bulk of the contraceptive demand world-wide, as well as with partner agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, bilateral donors and NGOs. The study included projections of the volume of contraceptives that could be provided through the commercial sector as well as that which could be produced locally. In the course of the study, UNFPA convened four expert group meetings to discuss the study's objectives, methodology, initial findings and preliminary conclusions. A detailed report on the findings and recommendations of the study is being presented to the Council at this session for its information and consideration (see document DP/1991/34).

144. During the year, UNFPA continued to provide technical assistance to MCH/FP training programmes at all levels for all types of trainees. The Fund supported the newly established MCH/FP training centre in Tunisia for French-speaking countries, particularly those in Africa, by strengthening the quality of its teaching and by developing an effective management capability. UNFPA provided similar assistance to the Regional Training Centre for Family Health in Mauritius, as well as to the training courses in MCH/FP and IEC organized at Laval University of Quebec and the University of Montreal.

145. In 1991, UNFPA assistance focused on improving the quality and accessibility of family planning services, better integrating family planning with maternal and child health services, improving and developing contraceptive technologies, strengthening MCH/FP management information and logistics systems, and addressing the special needs of adolescents in terms of their reproductive health. To maximize the effectiveness of activities in this area and to develop and strengthen country programmes through PRSD and sectoral review exercises, UNFPA fielded technical missions to several countries, including Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, India, Malaysia, Mozambique, Tunisia and Viet Nam. UNFPA also continued to support efforts to develop and improve contraceptive technologies by providing assistance to WHO/HRP for research activities, to The Population Council for the introduction of sub-dermal contraceptive implants (NORPLANT) in 10 countries (this is now being extended to 12 countries), to the International Organization for Chemical Science in Development (IOCD) for work on innovative contraceptive techniques, and to PIACT for technical assistance in the manufacture of contraceptives in China and Viet Nam. As a follow-up to the Fund's diagnosis of the management information systems for MCH/FP services, developed by the Fund in 1989 and carried out in 1990, UNFPA organized in June 1990, with the technical assistance of ESCAP, a regional seminar on "MCH/FP Programme Management Information Systems in the 1990s" involving the countries that participated in the diagnostic exercise. The Fund supported special efforts to help develop a regional MIS/logistics system for Africa.

146. During the year, UNFPA convened a series of technical meetings to discuss emerging issues and/or review recent studies with a view to assessing the implications of such issues and studies for programme direction and priority setting. The series included a one-day expert group meeting on "Family Planning, Fertility Decline and Child Survival"; three consultative meetings on the UNFPA-funded study on "Estimates of Contraceptive Commodity Requirements"; a seminar on "Cyclofem, Vaginal Ring and Other Long-Active Contraceptives" given by WHO/HRP; and a joint CICRED-UNFPA meeting on "The Impact of Family Planning upon Fertility".

147. In keeping with the increased emphasis on inter-agency collaboration, UNFPA participated in numerous inter-agency meetings during 1990. These included, among others: the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination - Sub-Committee on Nutrition (ACC-SCN) meeting organized by the SCN Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland; the Fourth International Child Survival Conference (Bellagio IV) in Bangkok, Thailand; the Interagency Consultative (IAC) meeting on "Safe Motherhood and Better Health through Family Planning", held at World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C., and at UNDP headquarters in New York; the IPPF's International Medical Panels exploring the possibilities for greater UNFPA/NGO collaboration; the IAC meeting on "Intercountry Programmes and Agency Support Costs" held in New York; the meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAG) of WHO on "Safe Motherhood", in Geneva; the conference on "Rural Health" organized at the University of Texas, Galveston; and a briefing meeting with USAID in Washington, D.C., on "USAID's System of Forecasting Global Needs for Contraceptive Commodities and Possible Areas of Cooperation Between USAID and UNFPA". The Fund also convened joint meetings with UNICEF and WHO to discuss policy and programme collaboration,

including "Common Goals" to be circulated to field offices, and to draft a joint UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO statement on "The Role of Traditional Birth Attendants".

148. Finally, UNFPA continued during the year to update the consultant roster it maintains by improving entry forms, facilitating the computer data-entry process and training selected staff members in data entry and retrieval. The Fund also provided updated MCH/FP information to all staff members, both in the field and at headquarters, and distributed the Directory of Training Courses in MCH/FP for 1990-1991 to all field office and headquarters staff, as well as to United Nations specialized agencies, NGOs and medical schools, among others.

B. Information, education and communication

UNFPA assistance for activities in this sector in 1990 totalled \$37.0 million or 17.6 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$26.6 million or 16.8 per cent of expenditures in 1989. During the period 1969-1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$261.7 million or 13.4 per cent of the total.

149. The UNFPA programme in 1990 concentrated on three main areas considered necessary for an effective communication programme: increased emphasis on strategic planning; increased emphasis on socio-cultural research to reach key target groups; and institutionalization and expansion of population education in school systems.

150. UNFPA assisted an increasing number of countries, such as Bangladesh, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda and Zaire, in carrying out research designed to develop specific strategies to address the needs of target audiences. The data collected on target audiences' preference for family size, their knowledge and use of contraceptives, their access to family planning services, and the channels of communication most effective in reaching them and eliciting their participation in programmes will enable planners to incorporate appropriate information directly into the design and implementation of programmes, as well as into the evaluation of programme effectiveness.

151. Traditionally, population and family planning efforts have concentrated on high-parity women at the expense of low-parity and nulliparous women at risk of pregnancy. Consequently, in order to reach important, if somewhat neglected, groups, the Fund paid increased attention in 1990 to the special needs of adolescents, men and newly-weds. One important activity designed to help lay the groundwork for future programming was the Fund's wide dissemination of the results of a cross-cultural study of selected approaches being used to educate engaged and newly-wed couples about family planning. The study, which confirmed a number of the findings of the Fund's review and assessment regarding the importance of this target group, offered guidance to countries interested in undertaking activities with engaged and newly-married couples. For example, China, Indonesia, Mexico, Nepal and the Philippines have helped to meet the needs of these groups through widely varying approaches, including offering comprehensive information kits on family planning to couples when they seek a marriage license, making follow-up visits to the couples in their homes, and training registrars and others to provide couples with information on responsible parenthood.

152. Community participation has long been recognized as a vital element in successful family planning programmes. A key to achieving such participation is to gain the confidence and support of influential

leaders, including religious leaders. One of the approaches used in Cameroon, Comoros, Egypt and Indonesia to gain the support and participation of religious leaders has been to organize workshops and study tours to sensitize and expose them to current developments in the population field and to familiarize them with the interrelationships between population, environment and family planning. The International Congress on Islam and Population, organized by the Government of Indonesia in collaboration with Egypt's Al-Azhar University and UNFPA, was attended by about 200 Muslim specialists in population and development from some 28 countries. The Congress Declaration emphasized the responsibilities of all Muslim communities to initiate and/or promote concerted and coordinated efforts in the fields of population policies and programmes.

153. Ethiopia, Malawi and Mexico have developed new approaches to increase male involvement in family planning programmes. Men are an important audience because of their role in reproductive decision-making and in community leadership. In the organized sector and in rural cooperatives, FAO and the ILO have made special efforts to design materials and programmes to reach and motivate male audiences. Studies have shown that men are receptive to family planning information and supportive of joint decision-making. Moreover, in areas where male methods of contraception have been promoted extensively the response has been promising.

154. During the year, UNFPA intensified programme activities to increase media coverage of population programmes and to organize training workshops for journalists and broadcasters in Benin, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco and Zambia. In Ghana, a subregional workshop to train francophone women journalists resulted in the creation of a subregional network of women journalists.

155. UNFPA continued to focus attention on developing IEC strategies through PRSD missions in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Honduras, India, Morocco, Mozambique, Tunisia and Viet Nam. As a result of the recent focus on strategic planning in an increasing number of countries such as Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Philippines, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia, the design of the communications programmes in these countries has been improved. The programmes thus now have measurable objectives based on socio-cultural profiles of intended audiences and make use of the most effective communications channels for each audience. The materials have been tested to ensure that visual images and the language used are culturally acceptable and easily understood.

156. Another important area of UNFPA continuing concern is training in IEC, which is included in all IEC activities supported by UNFPA. Such training seeks to improve and upgrade the knowledge and skills of both national and international IEC personnel in the planning and development of communication strategies, the practical applications of evaluation techniques and interpretation of data, the design and production of materials (printed and mass media), the understanding of group dynamics, and the design of cross-cultural research. Over half of such training concentrates on improving the communications skills of outreach workers, including national health workers, and concerned staff of NGOs and women's groups. UNFPA is vigorously promoting the training of service providers in interpersonal communication skills in Benin, Bolivia, China, Mauritius, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Zambia. Yet, much remains to be done. A comparative study financed by UNFPA and conducted by ESCAP shows that the adoption and choice of family planning practices are very often influenced by the initial contact with a family planning worker. The study also indicates, however, that the training of front-line workers is not yet satisfactory.

157. UNFPA continued to provide assistance during 1990 to activities aimed at institutionalizing population education in school systems. In the sub-Saharan Africa region, to satisfy the increasing demands

for population education experts, seven subregional workshops for 125 participants were organized by training centres in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Kenya. Plans are under way to select two of the centres to be regional training centres in population education. By the end of 1990, approximately 90 per cent of sub-Saharan African countries had initiated population/family life education programmes in their public school systems. In Chad and Guinea, for example, curriculum and teaching materials were prepared to expand the programme to include secondary schools and teacher training institutes. Several other African countries (Botswana, Chad, Lesotho and Seychelles) undertook awareness-creation activities such as the organization of workshops and study tours for government officials and community leaders, the training of a core technical staff and the carrying out of studies to incorporate population-related topics in school curricula and in pre-service and in-service teacher training programmes.

158. Programmes that have made the most progress towards institutionalization, such as those in many countries in Asia as well as in Egypt, El Salvador, Morocco, Paraguay, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, have concentrated on improving the quality of training and materials and the monitoring and evaluation of activities. In many cases, however, data on programme coverage, exposure to population-related information and changes in students' and teachers' knowledge and attitudes have not been systematically collected and analysed. This is an operational weakness that must be addressed more vigorously in future programming.

159. In addition to promoting population education activities in formal school systems, UNFPA is also using various strategies to reach a wider group of adolescents in both urban and rural areas. An important effort is under way both to mobilize young people to express their needs and to create public awareness of their concerns. For example, in Indonesia, Malaysia and Mexico, projects have included such activities as peer-group counselling (using such means as telephone hotlines), in-centre counselling by professionals and trained volunteers, and family life education courses. In Indonesia, adolescents have also been given the opportunity to help clinic staff to register acceptors, give out IEC materials, and attend discussion groups with the staff and acceptors. Surveys indicate that the youth involved in such activities gain a better understanding of population issues and generally have a positive attitude towards responsible parenthood. Other important youth activities taking advantage of the combined expertise and experience of United Nations agencies and NGOs include a joint youth project being carried out through the International Planned Parenthood Federation and involving UNFPA, WHO and a number of NGOs, as well as expanded educational and motivational activities with FAO and the ILO within the former's agricultural extension programmes and the latter's programmes in the organized sector.

C. Basic data collection

In 1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$22.2 million or 10.5 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$18.2 million or 11.5 per cent of expenditures in 1989. During the period 1969-1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$253.8 million or 13.0 per cent of total assistance.

160. During 1990, UNFPA continued to help countries consolidate the gains they had made in improving the capabilities and capacities of their national statistical offices to produce and disseminate population and related data. At the same time, the Fund maintained efforts to address emerging issues at the intercountry level identified through a continuing process of review and assessment. UNFPA's activities in this area were in full accord with the recommendations of the Amsterdam Declaration, the 1984 International Conference on Population in Mexico City and the 1974 World Population Plan of Action

(Bucharest), all of which recognized the crucial role of efforts to collect, analyse, disseminate and use data in population policy and programme planning.

161. UNFPA drew upon the expertise of such leading entities in the field as the United Nations Statistical Office, the International Statistical Institute and the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics to develop conceptual, empirical and analytical frameworks for a wide range of activities. These included, among others, the development of sampling approaches for capturing elusive population and statistical events such as maternal mortality; the improvement of civil registration and vital statistics; the management of family planning information systems; and the development and management of computerized databases of various types of statistical information. These entities also facilitated the monitoring of the achievements of UNFPA and its partner organizations by compiling data on socio-economic, demographic and health indicators. The Fund also strove to enhance coordination and collaboration with partner United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO, as well as with such NGOs as The Population Council and Family Health International.

162. UNFPA activities at the country level aimed at further consolidating the integration of statistics from various sources and improving linkages between censuses and intercensal household surveys. The Fund continued to emphasize the disaggregation of data by gender, by small area, and by special groups and selected indicators such as socio-economic status.

163. In 1990, UNFPA allocated \$17.6 million in support of 117 projects under the 1990 round of population censuses. Over \$11.8 million, or 67 per cent of this assistance, went for technical assistance, including \$1.7 million for international advisers and consultants, \$7.6 million for equipment, and \$2.5 million for training. A considerable portion of UNFPA assistance to population censuses went to activities in Africa, where 44 census projects received a total allocation of \$8.7 million or about half of the total. Of this amount, \$6.2 million, or 71 per cent, went to technical assistance -- \$1.2 million for technical advisory services, \$3.5 million for equipment and \$1.5 million for training. In Asia and the Pacific, UNFPA allocated \$4.5 million in 1990 for 21 projects. Of this amount, \$3.5 million, or 78 per cent, went for technical assistance, including \$0.32 million for technical advisory services, \$2.9 million for equipment and \$0.32 million for training. In the Arab States and Europe, UNFPA provided \$0.97 million in support of 12 projects. Of this amount, \$0.76 million went for technical assistance, including \$0.17 million for technical advisory services, \$0.41 million for equipment and \$0.19 million for training. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNFPA allocated \$1.7 million for 31 projects. Of this amount, \$1.46 million, or 86 per cent, went for technical assistance, including technical advisory services at \$0.17 million, equipment at \$0.77 million, and training at \$0.52 million.

164. During 1990, UNFPA allocated \$2.1 million to conduct population sample surveys through 27 country projects. Over \$1 million, or 50 per cent of this assistance, went for technical support: \$0.44 million for international experts and consultants, \$0.21 million for training, and \$0.36 million for equipment. The geographical distribution of these projects was as follows: 5 projects in Africa (\$0.45 million); 5 projects in Asia and the Pacific (\$0.45 million); 9 projects in the Arab States and Europe (\$0.47 million); 7 projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (\$0.26 million). Moreover, UNFPA continued to support the joint Pan-Arab child and maternal health survey covering the Gulf States and six other countries in the Arab region, co-funding it with the Arab Gulf Fund, the League of Arab States, UNICEF, WHO, and the United Nations Statistical Office. Notably, the results of the survey for the Gulf countries and Mauritania were tabulated in record time.

165. During the year, UNFPA allocated \$1.4 million in support of 33 projects to establish or strengthen civil registration and vital statistics systems in three regions: 17 projects in Africa (\$0.55 million); 7 projects in the Arab States and Europe (\$0.36 million); and 7 projects in Asia and the Pacific (\$0.34 million). Of this amount, \$0.82 million, or 59 per cent, went for technical assistance, including \$0.27 million for international experts and consultants, \$0.21 million for training and \$0.37 million for equipment and supplies.

166. In 1990, UNFPA continued to provide support for demographic analysis and training, extending \$14.1 million to 150 projects. Of these, 54 projects were in Africa (\$3.5 million); 25 in the Arab States and Europe (\$2.4 million); 29 projects in Asia and the Pacific (\$2.5 million); and 15 in Latin America and the Caribbean (\$0.85 million). Of this allocation, \$11.0 million, or 78 per cent, went for technical assistance: \$4.9 million for international experts and consultants, \$3.7 million for training, and \$2.4 million for equipment.

167. UNFPA assistance not only helped to make essential population data available for use in effective promotion of awareness, formulation of population policies and programmes, and integration of population into development planning, but, more importantly, it also served to strengthen national capacity and self-reliance in most developing countries to plan, design, implement, evaluate, analyse, and disseminate high-quality and gender-specific population data in a timely and usable fashion. Such strengthening of national capacity will have the added advantage of facilitating the coordination of multilateral and bilateral assistance in the area of basic data collection and analysis, which remains a priority for UNFPA, particularly as the 1990 and 1991 rounds of population censuses and the Fourth Development Decade unfold.

D. Utilization of population data and population research
for policy formulation and development planning

In 1990, UNFPA assistance to (a) population dynamics totalled \$21.2 million or 10.0 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$20.4 million or 12.9 per cent of expenditures in 1989; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes totalled \$17.2 million or 8.2 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$20.3 million or 12.9 per cent of expenditures in 1989; and (c) implementation of policies totalled \$0.20 million or 0.01 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$0.62 million or 0.04 per cent of expenditures in 1989. During the period 1969-1990, UNFPA assistance in these areas totalled for: (a) population dynamics, \$206.3 million or 10.6 per cent of total assistance; (b) formulation and evaluation of population policies, \$122.3 million or 6.3 per cent of total assistance; and (c) implementation of policies, \$10.4 million or .53 per cent of total assistance.

168. UNFPA assistance in this area aims at developing the most suitable methodological approaches and techniques for policy formulation and developmental planning; strengthening national technical capacities; supporting research and studies; and setting up the institutional arrangements required for the formulation and implementation of population factors into socio-economic development planning. As part of this process, the Fund organizes training courses and helps countries develop their own training capacity in order to focus better on various aspects of demography and on the interrelationship between population and development at the interregional, regional and country level.

169. Main substantive activities to which UNFPA provided support during 1990 included studies on the social and economic consequences of population trends; the interrelationship between population, environment, resources and development; appropriate population policies for different socio-cultural contexts; and factors most conducive to the integration of population variables into national development planning.

170. An important feature of UNFPA support in this area is training at regional and subregional levels in order to provide the right environment for creating greater awareness and technical know-how at the country level. Evaluations of these efforts have shown that they had a positive and direct impact on facilitating policy formulation activities at the country level. UNFPA also continued to provide support for a variety of policy analysis and research activities at the national, regional and interregional levels. Policy analysis and research at the interregional and regional levels, as in the past, were undertaken to clarify concepts and develop methodological techniques. Research undertaken at the country level was oriented more towards operations and programmes.

171. In 1990, UNFPA-funded policy analysis and research at the interregional level, carried out by the United Nations Population Division, FAO and the ILO, focused on the interrelationship between socio-economic development and population variables; population and rural development; the demographic consequences of development projects; and the integration of population factors into development planning. Research at the country-level, continuing the trend of the previous three years, examined population growth and trends; determinants and consequences of migration; migration and employment; and human resource development.

172. With the aim of increasing the quality and quantity of personnel trained in integrating population factors into development planning, during 1990 UNFPA continued to emphasize the use of seminars, workshops, courses at training centres and selected fellowships, among others. The Global Programme of Training in Population and Development continued at its international centres: the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium; the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, India; the Institute of Social Studies, the Hague, the Netherlands; and the UN/U.S.S.R. Training Programme on Population and Development, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

E. Women, population and development

In 1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$8.2 million or 3.9 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$4.5 million or 2.8 per cent of expenditures in 1989.

173. During the past year, UNFPA made considerable progress in implementing its strategy to integrate women into all aspects of its work. The Fund also carried out a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the strategy, which was approved by the Governing Council at its thirty-fourth session in decision 87/30. The aim of the assessment was two-fold: to identify those elements that facilitate or hinder the promotion and integration of gender concerns in UNFPA's programming; and to revise the strategy as necessary in light of the experience of the past four years and of new directions in the area of women and development activities. A full account of the results of this assessment is being presented to the Council at this session in a separate report (document DP/1991/32).

174. The past year witnessed considerable motion in all aspects of the strategy. For example, the overall guidelines of the PRSD exercise have been formulated in such a way as to ensure that the concerns of women are "mainstreamed" into all sectors of the programme. This is in addition to specific PRSD guidelines that deal directly with the women, population and development sector. Moreover, the Fund's revised guidelines for monitoring and evaluation, issued in August 1990, contain provisions to ensure that women's concerns are factored into the various stages of programme implementation. Training in the area of women and development has become an integral component of the Fund's standard training package, including that for new Country Directors and National Programme Officers. The regional consultations of UNFPA field staff held in Bangkok, Thailand, and in Kampala, Uganda, featured sessions on women and development that provided opportunities to bring participants up to date on developments in programming in this area.

175. During the past year, UNFPA collaborated closely with various United Nations entities, both in terms of consultation and in actual programming. For example, UNFPA participated in the Ad-Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Women held in Vienna immediately following the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women. It also participated in the Informal Consultation on Strategies for Women in Development (WID) focal points in the United Nations system sponsored by the Government of Norway and held in Oslo in October 1990. These fora provided excellent opportunities to confer with counterparts in the United Nations in order to identify complementarities in approach and opportunities for coordinated programming. Under the aegis of the JCGP sub-group on women in development, of which UNFPA served as chair during 1990, efforts are under way to hold a WID training workshop for high-level staff of the JCGP organizations in francophone West Africa, and to finalize the report on Women and Structural Adjustment: Operational Implications for the JCGP Member Agencies. In order to broaden its contacts with the NGO community in connection with women and development activities, the Fund sought to identify local NGOs active in this sector.

176. The Fund continued to make progress in 1990 in efforts to expand technical and information support systems in the area of women, population and development. The Fund's Special Unit for Women, Population and Development worked closely with the UNFPA Geographical Divisions on complex and innovative aspects of women and development programming such as revolving credit schemes and activities addressing the interrelationship of women, population and the environment. UNFPA installed a Fund-wide computerized roster of consultants, which permits cross listings by specialization and greatly enhances the Fund's ability to provide qualified technical assistance for programming in the area of women, population and development. The Fund also devised a system to identify the extent to which women's components have been integrated into projects in other work-plan categories. The new system, which permits the disaggregation of women's components, is especially important as UNFPA places greater emphasis on mainstreaming women's concerns into the activities of all of its programme areas. The Fund continued to work closely with the United Nations Statistical Office in disseminating data on women and development -- for example, the Data Sheet on the Situation of Women in 1990. The Fund, as part of the observance of International Women's Day, also promoted the wide dissemination of the Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Programming and project work

177. During 1990, UNFPA launched a number of significant intercountry projects in the area of women, population and development. In conjunction with the Royal Tropical Institute (Amsterdam), UNFPA

funded two two-week training workshops for National Programme Officers and for project staff engaged in the execution of women's projects. Together with an Italy-based NGO, the Italian Association for Women in Development, and in cooperation with the ILO Training Centre at Turin, the Fund approved a project for the production of information materials detailing the harmful effects of certain traditional practices on women's health. The project also provides for training of selected national staff in the use of these materials in conducting local sensitization campaigns. Responding to needs in an increasingly important area, the Fund approved a major research project to be carried out by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in the area of women, population and the environment.

178. The year saw continued progress in ongoing initiatives. As part of the UNESCO-executed project on the Future of the Family and the Role of Women, regional seminars were held in Africa at the University of Benin, in Europe in collaboration with the European Centre for Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences in Vienna, and in Asia in collaboration with the Institute of Sociology and Economics in Beijing.

179. The interaction between the role and status of women and demographic processes is the focus of two ongoing intercountry projects. As part of a UNFPA-funded project, the United Nations Population Division sponsored an expert meeting on international migration policies and the status of female migrants. Research undertaken as part of this endeavour underscored the difficulty of obtaining information on this phenomenon because of the dearth of gender-specific data on migrants. With support from UNFPA, the Division for the Advancement of Women (the United Nations Office at Vienna -- UNOV) held a five-day regional seminar in Lomé, Togo, dealing with the interrelationship between demographic factors and the situation of women in francophone African countries.

180. One of the most acute needs in the area of women and development is for gender-specific data. UNFPA therefore funded several efforts with the United Nations Statistical Office to ensure that in all national data-collection activities the Fund supports, information is collected on a gender-specific basis and that such information is analysed in a way to permit disaggregation by gender. During the past year, the Fund, UNICEF and the Statistical Office have collaborated in the production of a publication entitled The World's Women, which is scheduled for publication in June 1991. This monograph will be a major source of data and analysis of various aspects of the situation of women in both developing and developed countries.

Organizational goals

181. In order to facilitate the implementation of the strategy to enhance the capacity of the Fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development, UNFPA established a Special Working Group under the chairmanship of the Deputy Executive Director. This group set up an ad hoc Subcommittee on the Status of Women in UNFPA. In its first report, the group examined the distribution of women in Professional and General Service categories. While setting a long-term goal of 50/50 representation of women and men in both categories, the group recommended that the target for female Professional staff be 40 per cent by the end of 1991. It also recommended that UNFPA make special efforts to identify qualified women candidates for recruitment. The recommendations of the Special Working Group were accepted by the management of the Fund.

F. Special programme interests

In 1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$2.2 million or 1.0 per cent of total programme allocations, compared to \$1.1 million or 0.8 per cent of expenditures in 1989. During the period 1969-1990, UNFPA assistance in this area totalled \$37.5 million or 1.9 per cent of total assistance.

1. Youth

182. The year 1990 saw UNFPA stepping up activities in relation to one of the key population groups - youth. In her keynote address at the 10th Anniversary Conference of the Center for Population Options in Arlington, Virginia, on 24 September, the Executive Director articulated her most comprehensive statement to date on youth. In line with UNFPA's emphasis on women, she underlined the need to improve education and training for girls and young women that go beyond basic literacy and to advocate delay of marriage and childbirth. Promoting family life education and responsible parenthood and facilitating access of young people to family planning information and services remain the mainstay of UNFPA's strategies in the field of youth.

183. Activities under two interregional projects were implemented as planned. Under a youth-for-youth project, IPPF, in collaboration with national youth NGOs, organized national workshops in Colombia, Egypt, Jamaica, Senegal and Sri Lanka during the year. The idea behind this experimental project is to develop a model whereby youth themselves, working together through their NGOs, can identify their reproductive health and related needs and help mobilize resources to meet them. This model can then be replicated elsewhere. While the results obtained thus far are still being analysed, the developments have been encouraging. Under the other project, FAO, with UNFPA assistance, developed a set of population education guides for leaders of rural youth organizations and groups of young farmers aimed at creating awareness of how population growth affects the daily lives of young people.

184. Consistent with UNFPA's priorities for country-level activities, the year also saw intensification of youth activities at the country level. For example, activities concerning out-of-school population education for youth in Malawi and education for responsible parenthood in the United Republic of Tanzania were carried out. Similarly, activities in relation to sex education for young people in Chile and in the Dominican Republic were implemented. In addition, education components on STDs and AIDS were successfully integrated into ongoing family life education activities in a number of Caribbean countries.

185. In the context of promoting inter-agency collaboration, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA agreed during the year to work together in the area of youth in Brazil and Jamaica. Field staff of the three organizations met in Jamaica in November to identify possible areas of collaboration, and it is expected that the harmonization of expertise and resources in areas of mutual interests can be achieved in 1991. In Brazil, parallel discussions are under way. A PRSD exercise, scheduled for Brazil in mid-1991, will provide a major opportunity for the three organizations to delineate areas of co-operation.

2. The question of ageing

186. In the field of ageing, UNFPA provided \$0.24 million in assistance to projects in 1990. The projects aimed at enhancing the capability of developing countries to understand the causes and implications of population ageing and how it interrelates with socio-economic development.

187. The bulk of UNFPA's assistance in this area again went to the International Institute for Aging in Malta to support its efforts in implementing the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging. This assistance focused on fulfilling the research and training needs of developing countries and strengthening the links between and among developed and developing countries in promoting technical cooperation, exchanging skills and knowledge, and providing advisory services.

188. At the regional level, UNFPA supported the project "Analysis of Economic and Social Consequences of Changing Population Structure in Europe", executed by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The purpose of this project is to provide developing ECE countries with a better understanding of the implications of emerging changes in the population structure and to encourage them to accommodate such changes in their planning processes. Also at the regional level, the Fund supported the project "Emerging Issues on Aging Populations in Selected ESCAP Countries" to assess alternative policies and programmes to deal with anticipated problems related to changing age structure in the light of socio-economic development.

189. At the country level, UNFPA supported the project "Development of Research on the Aged for Policy-making Purposes" in China. This pilot research project, executed by JOICFP at the provincial, city and village level, seeks to formulate and trial test community-based and family-centered policies designed to assist the aged.

3. AIDS

190. During 1990, UNFPA stepped up its efforts to collaborate on national and interagency efforts in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention. At the country level, UNFPA adopted a three-pronged approach: undertaking preventive activities in all countries, including those where prevalence is currently low; integrating AIDS prevention into existing health activities, especially MCH/FP programmes; and using NGOs to inform and educate people at the grass-roots level. UNFPA Country Directors have been particularly active in such endeavours, supporting the formulation of national AIDS plans and participating in such activities as multi-donor review missions of AIDS programmes, national pledging conferences, and national AIDS resource-mobilization meetings, among others.

191. The Fund also continued to participate actively as a full member of the Inter-agency Advisory Group on AIDS, which advises the various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system on important issues concerning AIDS prevention and control. Among the key issues taken up by the Advisory Group in 1990 were the role of information and education activities in the prevention of AIDS, the impact of HIV/AIDS on health insurance programmes, and the screening for HIV infection of participants in activities of United Nations organizations.

192. UNFPA's efforts during the year were again guided by the strategy set forth by the WHO Global Programme on AIDS (GPA), with which the Fund maintained a close working relationship, both at headquarters and in the field. The UNFPA technical officer seconded to the WHO/GPA in Geneva

continued to provide technical assistance in such areas as the identification and formulation of integrated MCH/FP and AIDS projects; the conduct of situation analyses for incorporating AIDS activities into MCH/FP programmes; the conduct of mid-term reviews of AIDS programmes and reformulation of activities to meet changing needs; and the supervision of the development of guidelines and prototype materials on AIDS prevention and control for MCH/FP programme managers and service providers.

193. An extremely important product of this close working relationship was the preparation and distribution of two sets of guidelines on integrating AIDS activities into MCH/FP programmes, which were developed by WHO/GPA in close consultation with UNFPA. The guidelines provide useful information on HIV infection and AIDS and address such issues as pregnancy and AIDS, HIV transmission during labour and birth delivery, HIV infection and care of the newborn, the implications of HIV epidemics for MCH/FP programmes, and the choice of contraceptive methods and prevention of HIV transmission. The guidelines also cover such areas as the role of MCH/FP workers in AIDS prevention and how to ensure their safety, the use of IEC activities in the prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, how to increase the use of condoms, how to reach men and adolescents with information and services concerning AIDS prevention, and counselling on ways to prevent HIV/STDs. The guidelines provide additional useful information on logistics and supplies and evaluation methods. There are plans to publish the guidelines in booklet form for use in pre- and in-service training for MCH/FP workers.

194. Among the Fund's many achievements in this area during the year were the integration of AIDS-related components into the population, health and family planning education programmes it supports throughout the developing world. UNFPA included such components in the population education programmes of the formal school systems in Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria, as well as in most countries in the Caribbean. The Fund also produced AIDS guidebooks for teachers' training in Trinidad and Tobago and Guatemala and organized teacher training in Haiti. UNFPA included AIDS messages in activities directed at youth and adolescents in Antigua, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Jamaica and supported the dissemination of IEC materials and messages through the media in Algeria, Anguilla, Gabon and Nigeria.

195. Owing to the important role played by MCH/FP in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, UNFPA continued to support preventive counselling on AIDS and the widespread distribution of condoms and spermicides as part of its MCH/FP programmes. The Fund also included instruction on integrating AIDS prevention into its training for MCH/FP workers in Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda and Zimbabwe and targeted AIDS-related IEC and training materials at health personnel in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. UNFPA provided condoms to Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, Jordan, Liberia, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. AIDS-related research was undertaken in Gabon through a survey on STD/AIDS and sexual behaviour, in Liberia through a knowledge, aptitude and practices (KAP) study and in Malawi and Rwanda through a study on the demographic impact of AIDS.

4. Population and environment

196. Following the adoption of UNFPA's policy guidelines on "Population and Environment" in October 1989, several activities became fully operational in 1990. These involved research and policy analysis, training, information and awareness creation, and advocacy. Those activities involving research and policy analysis were in keeping with UNFPA's strategy of establishing a solid foundation of understanding of the links between population variables and the environment. Those involving information, education and communication were primarily directed at national planners or leaders and aimed at enhancing awareness

/...

about population and environment problems. The need for advocacy was underscored by the relative lack of attention given to population issues at various fora on environmental issues, at both the global and regional level.

197. There were a number of important interregional activities addressing population and environment interlinkages. These included, among others, a major study of the interrelationships between "women, population and environment", undertaken in three countries by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development; the development, dissemination and utilization of The World Conservation Union guidebook on population and resources, which is being used by the Union to help formulate national conservation strategies in several countries; and research and policy analysis on problems of urbanization and growth of large cities in developing countries and how they effect the environment, conducted by the International Labour Office and the United Nations Population Division.

198. Important country-level activities include a project on population, environment and sustainable development in Mauritius, executed by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in collaboration with the University of Mauritius. This project draws on the expertise of IIASA in the areas of population, environment, and technology in order to develop methodologies for integrating population and environment issues fully into development planning. Mauritius is an ideal candidate for such a pilot project: there are abundant data on the issues involved; the Government has a solid commitment to resolving environmental problems; and the country has considerable institutional and research strengths in this area. In addition, UNFPA is funding an awareness-creation project on the interrelationships between population, environment and development in Morocco. This involves a programme of sensitization/education seminars at the national level for representatives of ministries, to be followed by a sequence of related seminars at lower levels. Both activities will monitor and evaluate methodologies or modules in terms of their suitability for transfer and application to other countries.

199. The important advocacy role to be played by UNFPA is highlighted by preparations for the forthcoming 1992 United Nations Conference on Population and Development (UNCED). To assure adequate representation of population issues at the Conference and in its proceedings, several activities were planned late in 1990. These included arranging for the secondment of a UNFPA staff member to the Secretariat of UNCED; the preparation of an in-depth study of environment-population linkages to be submitted to the preparatory meetings of UNCED; representation at several substantive working parties of UNCED by UNFPA's focal point on the environment; and plans to host a UNFPA "preparatory meeting" to generate inputs on population and environment as a direct contribution to the 1992 Conference.

III. PROMOTION OF AWARENESS AND REVIEW OF OTHER ASPECTS OF THE UNFPA PROGRAMME

A. Promotion of awareness and exchange of information

200. The most celebrated population event in 1990 was World Population Day, which was observed on 11 July in over 90 countries throughout the world. The Day was celebrated across the globe with speeches and rallies; seminars, workshops and symposia on population and development issues; radio and television programmes; news conferences and other media events; special exhibitions and art and essay contests on population and family planning themes; sports competitions; and activities for young people, among many other events. The magnitude of the response clearly helped the international community "to focus attention

on the urgency and importance of population issues in the context of overall development plans and programmes and the need to find solutions for these issues", as had been intended by the Governing Council in decisions 89/46 and 90/35.

201. Media coverage of World Population Day was extensive and included a world-wide broadcast of a special news segment on the Cable News Network (CNN) as well as a feature article in the Christian Science Monitor. UNFPA also produced a special film for the Day entitled "Population: The Challenge Ahead". The film, which was shot in Bangladesh, Colombia and Ghana and shown on national television in numerous countries, consisted of six short segments on various population issues, including population and development, family planning, women, the environment, urbanization, and population and the future.

202. UNFPA distributed the newly produced Guide to Information Activities for UNFPA Field Offices to all UNFPA Representatives and Country Directors in order to help field staff plan for special events, such as World Population Day, and to aid them in disseminating information about UNFPA and its programmes. The Fund also produced Population Issues: A Briefing Kit and distributed it to all UNFPA headquarters and field staff, as well as to other United Nations agencies, missions to the United Nations, United Nations Information Centres, and the many non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations with which UNFPA works. The Kit covers such issues as global population growth, demographic trends by region, urbanization, population and environment, family planning, women, and awareness creation.

Publications and audio-visual aids

203. The 1990 State of World Population report, entitled "Choices for the New Century", focused on the population decisions that will be needed in the next ten years in order to avoid environmental catastrophe and secure sustainable development in the twenty-first century. The report stressed the need for a three-pronged approach: (a) a shift to cleaner technologies, energy efficiency and resource conservation by all countries, but especially the wealthier quarter of the world's population; (b) a direct and all-out attack on poverty itself; and (c) reduction in overall rates of population growth.

204. The reaction world-wide to the 1990 report exceeded all expectations. Virtually every major newspaper in developed and developing countries covered the report. The report also was the subject of considerable discussion at the thirty-seventh session of the Governing Council. The Council noted the report with appreciation and agreed with the report "that population growth and distribution factors play a key role in safeguarding the environment and fostering development; that human resource development should receive a high degree of attention in the Fourth Development Decade; and that efforts in family planning, women's advancement, health and education are mutually reinforcing and should be pursued in parallel" (decision 90/35 A, 16).

205. During 1990, UNFPA's monthly newsletter Population and the quarterly Populi both featured articles on linkages between population and the environment and continued to focus on important developments in the area of women, population and development. Population's general coverage continued to emphasize aspects of the UNFPA programme, while Populi dealt at more length with issues of general concern, including major features on various aspects of family planning, on AIDS in Africa, on people and nature, and on human effects of climate change, among many others. UNFPA also published its regular Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World 1988/1989 and the Global Population Assistance Report, 1982-1989.

206. The Governing Council, at its thirty-seventh session, acknowledged the accomplishments of the Fund's information strategy, welcoming "the important contribution of UNFPA publications and other public information efforts in promoting awareness, both in developed and developing countries, of population issues and their social, economic and environmental implications" (decision 90/35 A, 17).

Conferences and meetings

207. In 1990, UNFPA provided financial support for four meetings: the Second Western Hemisphere Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development, which took place in Quito, Ecuador; the First Asian Women Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development, held in New Delhi, India; the Sixth Asian Parliamentarians Meeting on Population and Development, held in Jakarta, Indonesia; and the Third Conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, convened in Bangkok, Thailand.

208. Second Western Hemisphere Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development. Some 120 parliamentarians from Central and South America as well as from Canada and Mexico gathered in Quito on 6-9 March to discuss, inter alia: population and the health of the family; population and the environment; population and social progress; and population policy formulation and implementation. The conference served to enhance practical understanding of the linkages between population factors and sustainable development objectives. The conference, which received wide coverage in the media, adopted the Quito Declaration containing specific recommendations for action by parliamentarians on each of the four themes that were discussed.

209. First Asian Women Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development. Representatives from 26 countries attended the First Asian Women Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development in New Delhi on March 12-14. Mr. S.D. Sharma, the Vice-President of India, inaugurated the conference. UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Nafis Sadik was the keynote speaker. The main objectives of the conference were to increase awareness among women parliamentarians of population problems in Asia; to identify the problems specific to women and girls, with a view to developing a legislative agenda; and to focus on the special role of women parliamentarians in developing such a legislative agenda. The conference adopted a powerful declaration calling upon women parliamentarians in Asia, Governments, NGOs, the media and the international community to undertake effective action to eliminate all traces of discrimination against women. The declaration further called upon planners and policy makers to facilitate the full participation of women in economic and social development.



**Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme**

Dist.
GENERAL

DP/1991/28(Part III)
8 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-eighth session
3 - 21 June 1991, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
UNFPA

S U P P O R T

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR 1990

	Page
III. PROMOTION OF AWARENESS AND REVIEW OF OTHER ASPECTS OF THE UNFPA PROGRAMME	2
A. Promotion of awareness (continued).	2
B. Policy and programme co-ordination	2
C. Staff training and development	5
D. Evaluation of UNFPA programmes and projects	6
E. Programme development	9
F. Technical cooperation among developing countries	10
G. Procurement of equipment and supplies	11
H. Multi-bilateral funding of population activities	13
IV. SPECIAL SECTION REQUESTED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AT ITS THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION	14
A. Implementation of modified criteria in designating priority countries	14

210. Sixth Asian Parliamentarians Meeting on Population and Development. Over 100 participants from 13 countries and international organizations assembled in Jakarta, on March 22-23, to grapple with the critical population issues of the 1990s and beyond. The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Indonesian Forum on Population and Development and the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA), issued the Jakarta Appeal urging all Asian countries to carry out the provisions and recommendations of the Amsterdam Declaration "in the context of their national needs and priorities". The Appeal recognized the "vital and interdependent relations between population, the environment and development", noting that together they constituted "the major issues of our time". The parliamentarians therefore urged all countries in the region to improve their policies and actions in these three areas and to foster popular participation in trying to resolve them.

211. Third Conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. Some 120 parliamentarians from 21 countries met in Bangkok on 15-18 October to discuss Asian population and economic and social development in the twenty-first century. The conference focused on four major themes: population, environment and sustainable development; population and health; role and status of women; and ageing and dependency. The conference adopted a comprehensive declaration calling on parliamentarians everywhere to reassess their assumptions about development. This required, among other things: taking seriously the growing concern about environmental damage and its causes; making a direct and all-out attack on both poverty and rapid population growth; investing in strong and determined family planning programmes; investing in women as a priority for social and economic development; and emphasizing self-determination as the foundation of national development.

UNFPA/NGO consultative meetings

212. UNFPA and concerned NGOs again met in New York and in Europe during 1990 to exchange views on population issues and to seek ways and means to increase cooperation between them. The first such consultation was held in New York in April, as some 100 representatives of 70 to 80 NGOs based in North America attended the Ninth Annual NGO Consultation. The main theme of the consultation was meeting the population challenge in the decisive decade of the 1990s. The other consultation -- the Sixteenth UNFPA/NGO Consultation in Europe -- was held in Oslo, Norway, in May. It was sponsored by UNFPA in collaboration with the Worldview International Foundation. Representatives of international NGOs, including some from developing countries, gathered to discuss the issues of population, women, development and the environment. The participants also issued a consensus statement which has been submitted to the Secretary General of the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development, requesting that population issues be seriously taken into consideration in the preparatory activities for the Conference as well as in its agenda.

B. Policy and programme coordination

213. In 1990, UNFPA further intensified efforts to enhance collaboration and cooperation with its partner organizations in the United Nations system as well as with NGOs active in the population field. The Fund gave special emphasis to improving collaboration, at both the policy and programme level, with UNICEF, as directed by the Governing Council in decision 90/35.

214. Coordination is a main component in the Fund's approach to strategic and analytical programming. It is rooted in UNFPA's mandate, which includes as one of the Fund's aims and purposes the promotion of coordination and collaboration in population planning and programming (ECOSOC resolution 1763

/...

(LIV) of May 1973). UNFPA stresses that coordination of technical assistance is the responsibility of the Government concerned and that the role of the Fund is to support and strengthen that capacity, upon request. UNFPA further recognizes that there is no uniform pattern of coordination applicable to all countries and that needs in this area change over time.

215. A realistic approach to coordination requires an understanding of inherent constraints, which, as in the case of differing approaches pursued by different organizations, may lead to conflicting strategies and inefficient use of resources. Other problems may arise because of differing policies and procedures related to programming and because of unsynchronized cycles of assistance. While UNFPA recognizes its special responsibility to promote and facilitate coordination in population planning and programming, particularly whenever so requested at the country level, this process is sometimes constrained by the limited capacity and resources of the UNFPA field offices.

216. In order to make coordination an integral and systematic part of all of UNFPA's activities, in 1990 UNFPA paid special attention to enhancing government capacity for coordination. The Executive Director also specifically instructed the Fund's staff to give high priority to efforts to enhance collaboration with all agencies and organizations active in population activities in each country. As a result, more regular and more substantive programme coordination consultations have been held with all partner agencies, including, *inter alia*, WHO, FAO, the ILO, UNESCO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank. Special attention has been given during these meetings to finding ways to remove constraints to more effective coordination at the country level.

217. During the year, UNFPA continued to streamline its programming and related policies and procedures in order to, among other things, pave the way for better inter-agency collaboration. The Fund also continued efforts to synchronize its programming cycles with government planning cycles and with the programming cycles of other organizations, notably UNDP and UNICEF. UNFPA further decentralized programming and project funding authority to its field offices in 1990, in part to facilitate effective collaboration among organizations at the field level.

218. UNFPA's efforts to promote collaboration and joint programming extended to all areas of its assistance. For example, in the area of maternal and child health and family planning, UNFPA worked closely with WHO and UNICEF in reaching an agreement to pursue the formulation of more-integrated national plans for MCH/FP activities. The Fund also took the initiative to reach an agreement with WHO and UNICEF on joint MCH/FP goals. The goals, to be attained by the year 2000, include, among others, reducing maternal mortality by 50 per cent; reducing infant and child (under 5 years) mortality either by one third or to 50 to 70 per 1,000 live births, respectively, whichever is less; increasing access by all couples, and especially women, to family planning services so as to avoid pregnancies that are too early, too late, too many and too frequent; and ensuring access to and improving the quality of education for girls and women. UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, IPPF and several other NGOs initiated collaborative projects on adolescent reproductive health, with particular attention to the participation of young people themselves in planning and carrying out these activities. UNFPA and WHO held numerous consultations throughout the year on ways to intensify the coordination of their technical and financial support to developing countries.

219. UNICEF and UNFPA have stepped up joint activities especially at country level. For example, UNFPA and UNICEF approved a jointly funded integrated MCH/FP programme in China aimed at strengthening maternal and child health at the grass-roots level in the least developed parts of the country.

The Fund also expanded its collaboration with several organizations, including UNICEF, in formulating and implementing programmes using the safe motherhood approach.

220. In the area of basic data collection and analysis, UNFPA continued to play an active coordinating role through, *inter alia*, an inter-agency working group with many of the organizations active in this priority area, including UNDP, DTCD, the United Nations Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), and UNICEF. UNICEF, UNFPA and the Statistical Office developed a joint proposal to establish a statistical programme to monitor the achievement of social goals in the 1990s, which they recommended be adopted by national Governments. The terms of reference for a pilot study to be conducted in six countries were tested in one country and the results are being studied.

221. UNFPA continued its special efforts to promote coordination within the Africa census programme. The Fund organized a donors' coordination meeting in Geneva in June 1990 on the Africa census programme in connection with the thirty-seventh session of the Governing Council. The Fund also initiated or intensified several joint endeavours in the area of women in development. These included providing assistance to country activities together with UNIFEM, UNDP, UNICEF and others, as well as collaborating with UNICEF, CSDHA, DIESA, the Statistical Office and others on the preparation of a major publication of indicators on women's status, which is scheduled for release in June 1991.

222. In pursuing joint efforts with the World Bank, the Fund has focused on the sub-Saharan Africa and Asia regions, collaborating on such activities as programme planning and policy dialogue with Governments, complementary and joint funding of the Africa census programme and on collaborative measures to be taken to mitigate negative effects of structural adjustment programmes. In the Arab States region, UNFPA/World Bank collaboration included, *inter alia*, co-sponsoring a seminar on the design and implementation of MCH/FP programming for several countries in the region. UNFPA has also held consultations with the Inter-American Development Bank as well as with the regional banks in Africa and Asia with the aim of improving collaboration.

223. Other initiatives in 1990 included the signing of an agreement between UNFPA and IFAD to intensify cooperation between the two organizations; the issuance of a joint letter from the executive heads of UNFPA and IPPF to all UNFPA staff; and the participation of UNFPA in two IPPF advisory panels on programme and medical issues as a means of promoting more systematic cooperation between the two organizations. The Fund actively pursued efforts to intensify collaboration with numerous other NGOs, most notably CARE, The Population Council, JOICFP, PATH/PLACT and IUSSP.

224. UNFPA also continued close cooperation, together with WHO, UNDP and the World Bank, on the WHO/HRP. In the critical area of HIV/AIDS, the Fund participated in WHO/GPA's management committee and in the New York-based Standing Committee, which includes, *inter alia*, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA. In both the work of HRP and in inter-agency cooperation on HIV/AIDS, the focus has been to derive maximum benefits for collaborative programme activities in developing countries.

225. The Fund continued its very active participation in the important work of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP). UNFPA chaired the JCGP sub-committee on women in development. The joint letter to field representatives on synchronization of programme cycles, signed by the five JCGP organizations, was distributed to all UNFPA field staff. The letter requested that UNFPA country programmes be discussed with JCGP partners before the draft programme document is submitted to UNFPA headquarters for approval.

/...

226. Extensive inter-agency consultations were held by the Fund during 1990 in the context of UNFPA successor arrangements for agency support costs. This included several meetings with WHO, FAO, UNESCO, the ILO and concerned entities of the United Nations, including the regional commissions. The Fund's proposals for such successor arrangements are presented in document DP/1991/35.

C. Staff training and development

227. In line with the Fund's increasing emphasis on quality programming and enhanced substantive knowledge, UNFPA intensified staff training and development activities during 1990. The staff training and development programme, which continued to receive priority attention, again sought to strengthen the four substantive areas of UNFPA's work: maternal and child health/family planning; information, education and communication; the interrelationship between population and development; and women, population and development.

228. The programme focused on improving management and supervisory skills; enhancing programme appraisal, monitoring and evaluation skills; and developing computer and communication skills. The programme also provided orientation training for UNDP Resident Representatives in their capacity as UNFPA Representatives, using a specially developed module, outlining UNFPA's mandate, organizational policies and procedures.

229. Of particular importance was the emphasis given to training and staff development as a support to the Fund's new Performance Appraisal Review (PAR) system. In preparation for the new system to take effect as of 1 January 1991, the Fund conducted a series of workshops for all UNFPA staff, including approximately 30 managers and supervisors at headquarters, who attended intensive in-house introductory management training workshops aimed at developing work plans for their organizational units and divisions and setting objectives and targets for managers. The managers and supervisors then participated with the staff of their units in focused in-house training workshops. All UNFPA field staff were also trained in the new PAR system with the assistance of the UNDP Division of Personnel in field duty stations.

230. The Fund continued to expand its use of workshops to train and brief several levels of field and headquarters staff on a wide range of topics relating to the substance of UNFPA programmes. The topics covered included management training; finance, accounting and administration; personnel policies and procedures; and basic population indicators, among others. The workshops emphasized UNFPA's goals, mandate, organizational policies and procedures relating to programme planning, appraisal, monitoring and evaluation, as well as the role and purpose of field staff in relation to UNFPA's work.

231. Another major activity during the year was the preparation of field office training plans or requests, with nearly all UNFPA field offices submitting such plans to headquarters for review and approval. Approximately 70 training plans from various field offices were reviewed in consultation with respective Geographical Divisions or referred to the Steering Committee on Staff Training and Development for approval.

232. UNFPA continued to organize training in various aspects of electronic data processing. These included, inter alia, word processing, data management and retrieval, and electronic graphics for Professional and General Service staff. A total of 203 staff members were trained in the use of various softwares (e.g.,

Wordperfect, Lotus 1-2-3, dBaseIII, Harvard Graphics) and in the management of the personal computer local area network (PC-LAN).

233. Also during 1990, UNFPA organized three workshops on Women, Population and Development, which it sponsored in part or in full. Approximately 35 participants attended the three workshops, which were held at the University of Reading, England (July 1990), the Royal Tropical Institute, the Netherlands (November 1990), and the University of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia (November 1990). In addition, nine headquarters Professional staff and five General Service staff attended the workshop series on Women, Gender and Development organized by UNDP.

234. Major discussions in the interagency setting focused on developing a series of pilot workshops entitled "Programme on the Management of Field Coordination for Senior United Nations-System Representatives". The aim of the workshops is to strengthen the concept and the role of the United Nations development team at the country level and to render more effective the Resident Coordinator system in support of national development efforts. UNFPA has provided support, throughout the preparatory meetings and initial consultations, for a fuller inclusion of population in the curriculum of the workshops. UNFPA will not only serve as a resource in these workshops but also be integral to the process of raising the awareness of senior-level United Nations Representatives and Resident Coordinators in the field as to the importance of population factors in the development process.

235. The future UNFPA staff training and development programme places high emphasis on heightening staff commitment to the Fund's overall goals and mandate. The core programme consists of developing training handbooks, materials and various other means to assist field and headquarters staff in strengthening the Fund's policies and procedures, improving the management of UNFPA's programme and operations, strengthening both the substance and implementation of programmes, maximizing training cost-effectiveness (i.e., training of trainers and facilitators), and ensuring that women's concerns are mainstreamed into the development process. Training in such areas is becoming increasingly important as UNFPA further decentralizes decision-making and programme management to the field. A unique feature of the future programme will be the training of field staff from selected duty stations to act as regional training facilitators for staff in that region. UNFPA headquarters will help extend the outreach of these training facilitators by providing technical assistance, materials and personnel to train and retrain staff and strengthen on-the-job training through regional and country-level workshops.

D. Evaluation of UNFPA programmes and projects

236. The number of projects evaluated as part of regular project activities continued to increase during the past year. This was due mainly to the fact that all new projects now have built-in evaluation mechanisms. It also reflected the demonstrated usefulness of such evaluations in identifying and addressing problems in project implementation.

237. As noted in last year's periodic report on the Fund's evaluation activities (document DP/1990/49), since introducing the PRSD exercise in 1989 (see next section, below), UNFPA no longer conducts separate in-depth evaluations of country programmes. During 1990, such UNFPA evaluations covered only regional and global programmes, namely the population programmes of ESCAP and of ECA, and the Global Programme of Training in Population and Development. UNFPA initiated an evaluation of UNFPA-funded projects executed by the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation and Development

/...

(DTCD) by fielding a mission to Latin America and the Caribbean. Subsequent missions will be fielded to the other regions during 1991. Planning for the evaluation of the UNFPA-funded regional programme of WHO's Regional Office for the Western Pacific was well under way during the last quarter of the year.

238. UNFPA finalized its guidelines for monitoring and evaluation and distributed them to all UNFPA staff both at headquarters and in the field. The Fund also continued its efforts to expand its lessons-learned database, adding the results of new programme evaluations and seeking additional sources of information. Owing to insufficient computer hardware, however, the database was still not accessible to all UNFPA staff.

Programme evaluation results

239. Global Programme of Training in Population and Development. The mission found that the Global Programme was achieving its immediate objective of promoting a better understanding of the linkage between economic processes and population dynamics. It noted that while the courses delivered had been of relatively high academic standards, there was a need for greater emphasis on problem solving. Given the importance of software and simulation games as training tools and in view of the inadequacy of existing software, the mission recommended that a task force be established to produce appropriate software.

240. The Global Programme has attracted highly qualified middle-level personnel from many developing countries. However, the number of people trained is inadequate in relation to the needs of these countries. Trainees were found to be so thinly spread across many countries and institutions that they could have little impact on the development planning process of their countries in the immediate future. The mission therefore emphasized the need for training more people, and it proposed various strategies for doing so. These included, among others, mounting similar training courses in a number of developing countries, integrating population and development courses in all UNFPA-supported demographic training programmes, and increasing the number of fellowships to the Global Programme. Moreover, with a view to facilitating the eventual transfer of the current training programmes to developing countries, the mission called for the expansion and strengthening of the links between the Global Programme and institutions in the developing countries. In view of the fact that the success of future training programmes in the developing countries would depend on the availability of qualified teachers, the mission recommended that the two Global Programme centres in Belgium and the Netherlands concentrate on enhancing the training of trainers by offering Masters and Ph.D. courses in Population and Development.

241. Although the course structure and curricula in all the training institutions had gone through a period of experimentation and change, the mission felt the need to develop a broad conceptual framework for the course on population and development. The mission also stressed the importance of continued efforts to sensitize policy makers and planners on the need to integrate population and development in the development process. Only through such sensitization could alumni be effective in applying their knowledge and skill in their work places.

242. The evaluation team found the three-month training programme in Moscow State University to be too short for trainees to acquire the requisite knowledge and technical skills to be able to integrate population and development in the planning processes in their countries. The mission therefore called for this training programme to be transformed into a series of refresher courses on selected topics.

243. ECA regional programme. The mission noted that over the years an impressive amount of work had been undertaken under ECA regional programmes in such areas as training, research, information dissemination and technical backstopping. However, in the absence of an overall framework specifying targets and quantifiable measures of achievements, the mission found it difficult to assess precisely the contribution and impact of the activities concerned. Nevertheless, on the basis of its field visits, the mission concluded that the programme had played an important role in the creation of awareness of population issues among African countries and in enhancing national capabilities in the area of data collection and analysis and, to a limited extent, in the integration of population factors into the development process and in the formulation and implementation of population policies.

244. The institutions that had used the ECA population services were in general satisfied with the quality of the backstopping provided to them. Some expressed concern, however, about the short duration, timeliness and frequency of technical assistance missions, particularly those related to training. Yet, outside of certain technical governmental agencies, ECA population activities were generally not known to the majority of institutions in the countries visited, including those involved in population-related activities such as ministries of health, agriculture, and women's affairs.

245. From these observations and from the analysis of documents and a review of recent developments, the mission concluded that the ECA was not fully committed to population issues. This was shown by the recent downgrading of ECA's Population Division as well as by the lack of visibility and emphasis on population issues as a factor in overall economic development in the Executive Secretary's annual statement on the economic situation of Africa.

246. The mission observed that the criteria used to select countries for backstopping were based primarily on requests coming from the countries themselves and did not take into account either the priority of needs or the availability of local expertise. This often resulted in a situation in which countries with the strongest local expertise benefited the most from backstopping missions. The mission further noted that there were not enough regional advisers at ECA to cover the countries involved. It called for strategies to strengthen advisory services through, *inter alia*, the establishment of decentralized multi-disciplinary teams located at appropriate places and the use of available local expertise.

247. ESCAP regional population programme. The mission took note of the important contributions the ESCAP Secretariat has made in enhancing member countries' appreciation of the fundamental role played by population factors in the development process. It observed that regional population advisory services had succeeded in creating awareness of the importance of a sound knowledge of population issues for development planning and population policy formulation. The mission also noted other important advances, including the establishment of 13 national population centres and an information database and the promotion of TCDC activities.

248. The mission identified a number of issues that had constrained the performance of the ESCAP population programme. For example, the mission observed that the ESCAP population programme consisted of a series of projects, some of which were inadequately interlinked and most of which were funded from extrabudgetary resources. One of the factors contributing to this situation was found to be the compartmentalized structure of the ESCAP Secretariat. According to the evaluation mission, many of these problems existed because of the history of ESCAP's Population Division. The structure of the Division followed its early functions and activities, which were primarily aimed at improving data collection and analysis and monitoring demographic trends. While needs and emphases have shifted, the structure

/...

of the Division has remained unchanged. Moreover, subsequent reviews had not been able to satisfactorily redefine the Division's role and functions in line with emerging needs.

249. The mission found the level of collaboration both within ESCAP and between ESCAP and various agencies to have been rather limited. It observed that the staffs of ESCAP and of the regional offices of specialized agencies rarely met to exchange information and discuss ways to improve collaboration.

250. Despite recent additional support by UNFPA to strengthen regional advisory services, the evaluation mission found that advisers had not been able to meet the great demand that exists for such services. There was thus a need to strengthen and prioritize advisory services. At the same time, the mission recommended that ESCAP develop a typology for countries in the region according to the stage they were at in collecting and analyzing data, in integrating population factors into development planning and in formulating a population policy, among others. Such a typology would be used for planning, monitoring and evaluation. Commenting on the future role of ESCAP, the mission suggested that it could most appropriately serve as a repository of knowledge for the region, supporting the formulation, elaboration and implementation of service programmes, primarily at the country level.

Comparative evaluations

251. No new comparative evaluations were initiated during the past year. However, follow-up activities continued on three of the four comparative evaluations reported on in 1988 and 1989. For example, during the past year, the four regional reports as well as the global report on Population and Development Planning were finalized, printed and distributed. In order to ensure wide dissemination of the evaluation findings and conclusions and to secure the collaboration of all relevant agencies in the implementation of its recommendations, the Fund initiated preparations for the organization of an expert group meeting in 1991 on the results of the evaluation. The final outcome of the meeting will be the adoption of an action plan for the implementation of the evaluation's recommendations.

252. As a follow-up to the series of studies commissioned by UNFPA on management information systems in MCH/FP in 1989, the Fund prepared a global report on the findings and recommendations of the diagnostic survey of MIS for MCH/FP programmes carried out in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, UNFPA drafted a Programme Advisory Note (PAN) based on the regional and country reports as well as on updated information available in this field. The report on the findings of the evaluation on newly-weds was distributed to UNFPA staff in the fourth quarter of 1990.

E. Programme development

Programme review and strategy development (PRSD) exercise

253. As part of the Fund's increasing emphasis on improving substantive analysis and strategic programming, UNFPA introduced in 1989 the programme review and strategy development exercise, combining evaluation, needs assessment and strategy development. The PRSD is a joint UNFPA-Government exercise aimed at developing a coherent framework for a national population programme. The PRSD exercise consists of an analysis of a country's current status and needs, an assessment of achievements and constraints of past population activities, and recommendations for future action in terms of an overall national strategy. The specific objective is to reach a consensus on a comprehensive strategic framework

for a country programme. Arriving at such a consensus requires the participation of government officials at the highest level.

254. The participation of the Government in the PRSD exercise is fundamental. The Government is directly involved in the overall and sectoral reviews of national population policies, objectives and targets or consulted extensively in the preparation of a separate background document, which is prepared in lieu of the overall or sectoral reviews. The Government is also involved in the PRSD mission itself, either in a facilitative capacity, providing information, records and internal reports, or as a member of the mission team, participating in all aspects of its work. The extent and mode of participation is agreed upon by both parties during preparatory negotiations between the Government and UNFPA.

255. The PRSD exercise, which is the first stage in the regular programming cycle at UNFPA, is intended to enhance the quality of programme formulation and implementation as well as to improve the system of national and international co-ordination and co-operation. The emphasis is on analytical work; the focus is on the totality of a country's population activities rather than on individual activities. The multisectoral approach is intended to reinforce strategic planning.

256. The functions of the PRSD exercise are threefold:

(a) To assist the Government in developing and strengthening a national population programme strategy within the framework of the Government's overall development objectives;

(b) To assist the Government in becoming self-reliant in the formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes;

(c) To assist the Government, UNFPA and other donors in delineating their programmes for population assistance.

257. The nature and objectives of PRSD exercises vary from country to country, depending on the level of population programming in each country. For example, in countries that are in the process of formulating national population policies and undertaking increasingly more complex population activities in various sectors, the PRSD exercise is generally geared towards strengthening policy formulation and integrating population activities into multisectoral development planning. In countries that have an explicit national population policy as well as experience in implementing a national population programme, the PRSD exercise is concerned primarily with identifying those factors that have facilitated or impeded the application of the population policy and the development of a comprehensive strategy for population programmes. In either case, the overall objective of the PRSD exercise is to design a strategic framework that is best suited to meet the needs of the country in question.

258. The Governing Council welcomed the introduction and subsequent expanded use of the PRSD exercise in decision 90/35 A, 14.

F. Technical cooperation among developing countries

259. In 1990, UNFPA again actively promoted technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) in the field of population. The aims of the Fund's efforts in this area are to strengthen the capabilities of national institutions to conduct population research; to facilitate the development of

/...

multidisciplinary research in the field of population so as to ensure that population policies are tailored to the social, cultural and economic conditions of each country; and to promote a better integration of population factors in national development plans.

260. The exchange of information and experience between population and development specialists is another key promotional activity supported by UNFPA. In order to bring together such specialists from countries in the same and different region and from countries in different regions, UNFPA funded several study tours, including one to China and Thailand for officials from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and another to Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines for Tanzanian development planners.

261. UNFPA's experience has shown that the holding of meetings, seminars and workshops at the regional and interregional levels helped to forge links between population and development institutions in developing countries, to the mutual benefit of each, particularly in the training of staff and the backstopping of population programmes. In 1989-1990, UNFPA supported several regional workshops, including one on population programme management at the Indian Institute for Management in Ahmedabad. The Fund also supported numerous fellowships for study abroad, including those for candidates from Asian countries for training at the Institute for Population Science in Bombay, India; for Iranian physicians and midwives for training in Egypt and Thailand on the latest contraceptive technology; and for demographers for training in Bangladesh to upgrade their skills in computerized data collection and analysis. UNFPA also provided fellowships to the Ecole nationale supérieure de statistique et d'économie appliquée (ENSEA) in Cote d'Ivoire for candidates from Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger and Togo to obtain middle-level degrees in statistics with a specialization in demography.

262. UNFPA made use of consultants from China to train medical staff in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in IUD insertion, to assist in designing clinical studies in selected areas of contraceptive research, and to advise Korean officials on data analysis and report writing. The Fund also used experts from CELADE in Costa Rica to assist in building a population database for the Population Secretariat in El Salvador.

G. Procurement of equipment and supplies

263. The total procurement undertaken by UNFPA in 1990 amounted to \$29.4 million, an increase of 7 per cent compared to 1989. The amount includes headquarters procurement for UNFPA and government-executed projects and project components, local procurement at UNFPA field offices, and procurement of supplies and services for headquarters administrative purposes.

264. The Fund procured a considerable amount of contraceptives on behalf of other funding organizations. The amount, approximately \$7 million, is included in the figure for field procurement. Over the years, UNFPA has established excellent contacts with the major contraceptive manufacturers. As a consequence, the number of multilateral and bilateral organizations requesting UNFPA to procure contraceptives on their behalf has increased, and is expected to increase further in 1991. The added volume enabled UNFPA to pay less for contraceptives in 1989 and 1990, which also benefited the Fund's other projects.

265. Prices for contraceptive commodities were stable in 1990. UNFPA pays in US dollars for most of the contraceptive commodities it procures, even though the majority of the Fund's contraceptive suppliers are based outside the United States. The cost of such commodities to UNFPA therefore is contingent

on the value of US currency vis-à-vis the currency of the country in which most of the commodities are purchased.

266. The Fund's continuing effort to increase procurement from developing countries resulted in a near doubling of such procurement in 1990 compared to 1989 (from 8.4 per cent to 16.3 per cent). UNFPA will continue to strive to increase procurement from developing countries, an endeavour in which UNFPA field offices are playing a major role.

267. Procurement from Canada, the Netherlands and the Nordic countries totalled \$1.6 million in 1990.

268. As in previous years, UNFPA procurement on behalf of government-executed projects has been tabulated as UNFPA-executed project components and thus is included in the total amount for UNFPA procurement. This was done to ensure accurate accounting of procurement transactions and to provide a clear delineation of commitments and responsibilities.

269. UNFPA procurement activities in 1990 according to main categories are as follows:

	\$
Headquarters procurement for UNFPA and government-executed projects/project components	25 138 434
Local procurement (including authorizations from headquarters)	1 620 026
Publications and audio-visual services	758 754
Headquarters procurement for administrative purposes	<u>1 849 983</u>
TOTAL	29 367 197

Major commodities processed by UNFPA's Procurement Unit in 1990 were:

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1989</u>
Medical equipment	6 164	8 929
Oral contraceptive tablets	7 602	6 086
Contraceptive injectables	3 597	3 326
Vehicles	1 922	1 311
Contraceptive intra-uterine devices	1 073	505
Audio-visual equipment	695	684
Contraceptive implants	115	575
Condoms	2 846	599
Computer equipment and supplies	1 203	883
Vaginal contraceptive tablets	512	222
Office equipment	854	397
Printing	758	699
Miscellaneous*	<u>2 026</u>	<u>3 246</u>
TOTAL	29 367	27 462

* Including remodeling of headquarters

/...

H. Multi-bilateral funding of population activities

270. In view of the ever-increasing, even urgent, demand for population programmes world-wide, and in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, UNFPA will need additional sources of income to help close the gap between demand and supply in the population field. An important vehicle for generating such income is the Fund's multi-bilateral programme, which was conceived in 1976 to satisfy specific programming interests and needs by individual donor and recipient countries. The basic concept of the multi-bilateral arrangement is to provide a multilateral channel through which bilateral assistance can be funneled to support specific programmes or projects in a particular country or region.

271. From a very modest start in 1976, the UNFPA multi-bilateral programme has grown to encompass some 40 on-going projects with total allocations for 1990/1991 of approximately \$14 million. Over the past 14 years, the Fund has administered more than 60 such projects, with a total expenditure of over \$75 million. Throughout most of this period, multi-bilateral assistance was regarded primarily as an important supplementary source of income. In recent years, however, partly as a result of the growing imbalance between priority needs and the unavailability of UNFPA regular resources, it has become a more integral part of UNFPA programming at the country level. For example, in 1985, only 1 of UNFPA's 10 proposed country programmes included a proposal for multi-bilateral funding (\$1.2 million out of a proposed total of \$136 million). By 1987, 30 out of a proposed 32 country programmes included a proposal for multi-bilateral assistance (some \$43.2 million of a proposed total of \$151 million). This year, all but 3 of the proposed 15 country programmes call for multi-bilateral assistance (\$60 million out of a total proposed \$219 million).

272. In line with the declaration adopted at the Amsterdam Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century in November 1989, UNFPA's annual income will have to reach \$500 million by the year 1995, almost double its present income, to meet its obligations in the developing world. A major fund-raising campaign is under way to reach this goal, and multi-bilateral assistance has become a very attractive and promising funding instrument to encourage Governments and the private sector to increase their contributions to the Fund.

273. At present, the Governments of Norway, the Netherlands and Canada -- in addition to being among the major contributors to UNFPA's regular resources -- are the main participants in and contributors to UNFPA's multi-bilateral programme, with Finland, Italy, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Australia and Belgium also giving substantial support to both UNFPA's regular and multi-bilateral programmes. There is also active investment in various projects by the OPEC Fund for International Development and the Arab Gulf Fund. Multi-bilateral-funded projects in the areas of mother and child health care, family planning, family welfare, as well as in population training and research are currently being carried out under UNFPA management in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru and the United Republic of Tanzania, with funding from Canada, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Also Belgium and Luxembourg are actively supporting projects in Bangladesh. In addition, new projects in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Namibia, Niger and Nigeria received assistance from European donors recently, and Australia has earmarked funds for contraceptive supplies for a family planning project in Viet Nam. Funding from the Arab Gulf Fund goes primarily to family welfare projects in Pakistan, the Seychelles and Thailand, while a regional project for a child and national health survey is being funded in the Arab States. The Resource Development Unit (RDU) of UNFPA is responsible for coordinating the

multi-bilateral programme. In January 1991, a detailed list of 100 projects in 48 countries was prepared requiring \$77.3 million in multi-bilateral funding for consideration of potential donor Governments in 1991 and 1992.

1991 - Multi-bilateral proposals

	<u>No. projects</u>	<u>No. countries</u>	<u>Total \$</u> (millions)
Africa	21	12	23.8
Arab States	21	10	15.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	35	13	4.4
Europe	9	7	1.3
Asia and the Pacific	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>32.1</u>
TOTAL	100	48	77.3

IV. SPECIAL SECTION REQUESTED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL
AT ITS THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

A. Implementation of modified criteria in designating priority countries

274. At the thirty-fifth session of the Governing Council, in June 1988, the Executive Director submitted a report on the programming experience of the Fund in using the then-existing set of criteria and made suggestions for modification of the criteria in the designation of priority countries. The Governing Council endorsed the modified criteria¹ in decision 88/34 and set a target of concentrating 80 per cent of UNFPA country programme resources in the priority countries. In the same decision, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to submit an interim report at its thirty-eighth session (1991). The following year, the Governing Council reiterated its request for the interim report and proposed that it be included as a special section of the Executive Director's report for 1990. According to the Council, the special section should report on progress relating to the attainment of the 80 per cent level of country programme resources to the priority countries, keeping in mind the Council's request in decision 89/46 that the Executive Director take into account the desirability of further concentration of resources on countries most in need of assistance in the population field, and notably the poorest developing countries (decision 90/35 A, para. 5).

275. This report, which is being submitted in response to that request, analyses the trends in financial allocation to priority and non-priority (other) countries in the various regions during two time periods,

¹For countries to be designated as priority countries, they must have a per capita gross national product of \$750 or less, and meet any two of the following five criteria: an annual increment of 100,000 or more in population size; gross reproduction rate of 2.0 or more; infant mortality rate of 120 per 1,000 live births or more; female literacy rate of 40 per cent or less; and density of agricultural population on arable land of 2.0 or more persons per hectare.

1985-1987 and 1988-1990, and provides an overview of statistical differences between priority and other countries in terms of programme sectors and functional categories of assistance. The final section comments on some of the new initiatives that the Fund has recently taken and hopes to take in the future, all of which will further strengthen the process of concentrating UNFPA resources in countries with the most urgent population problems and which are in urgent need of international multilateral assistance. As requested by the Governing Council, the Fund plans to submit to the Governing Council, at its fortieth session (1993), a detailed report on the Fund's experience in implementing the modified criteria and in reaching the 80 per cent target.

1. The system of priority countries

276. In view of its crucial importance, there has been a continuing dialogue between the Fund and the Governing Council on the system of priority countries. The Executive Director has reported, in the past, on the subject of priority countries at eight different sessions of the Council, including its twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirty-third, and thirty-fifth sessions.

277. The system of priority countries was originally approved in principle at the twenty-second session of the Council (1976), and the criteria and threshold levels were first endorsed by the Council at the twenty-third session (decision 77/5, para. 371(c)). As proposed by the Executive Director and approved by the Governing Council, the system has been periodically reviewed and modified, first in 1982 (decision 82/20 I, para. 4) and most recently in 1988 (decision 88/34 I, para. 6). Right from the inception of the system of priority countries, the number of priority countries has remained approximately the same; for example, it was 54 (40 priority and 14 borderline) during 1976-1981; 53 during 1982-1987; and 56 since 1988. While the concept of priority countries continues to centre on the demographic conditions and levels of living in individual countries, the actual list of priority countries has not remained identical throughout the entire period. As can be expected, a few developing countries have evolved out of the system primarily as a result of the success of their population programmes, some have become priority countries because of worsening situations in their countries, and some have remained priority countries for UNFPA assistance throughout the entire period 1976-1988.

278. The changing composition of the priority countries over time is a reflection of changing social, economic and demographic conditions in individual developing countries. When the system was started, only 44 per cent of the priority countries came from the sub-Saharan Africa region; today the proportion of priority countries from that region is 55 per cent. Also, there has been a decline over time in the proportion of priority countries from both the Asia and Pacific region and the Latin America and Caribbean region. This shift towards sub-Saharan Africa reflects both the rapid emergence of population problems in that region as well as the disproportionately large number of very poor countries there.

Trends in population assistance to priority countries

279. General trends. In consonance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, UNFPA extends systematic and sustained assistance to developing countries, at their request. During 1976-1990, UNFPA's cumulative allocations to country programmes were \$1.24 billion. Of this, close to 68 per cent, or \$834 million, has been allocated to priority countries.

280. Recent trends in allocations to priority countries are presented in table 1 for the 1985-1987 and 1988-1990 periods. In absolute amounts, country programme allocations increased from \$239.8 million

during 1985-1987 to \$357.2 million during 1988-1990, a rise of 49 per cent. The amount devoted to priority countries during the same period increased from \$165.3 million to \$267.7 million, a rise of 62 per cent. In relative terms, allocations to priority countries increased from 68.9 per cent of the total during 1985-1987 to 75 per cent during 1988-1990. In fact, the relative share of expenditures for priority countries for individual years rose from 73.5 per cent in 1988 to 76.5 per cent in 1989, with an allocation level of close to 75 per cent in 1990. It is thus clear that UNFPA has been able to increase the proportion of resources devoted to priority countries from 68 per cent to 75 per cent in the relatively short period of three years. The target of 80 per cent, set by the Governing Council in decision 88/34, is likely to be reached in the near future, particularly so since UNFPA is undertaking PRSD exercises in a large number of priority countries during 1991 and 1992.

Table 1: Distribution of Expenditures* by Priority Status of Countries, 1985-1987 and 1988-1990
(Percentage)

<u>Priority status</u>	<u>1985-1987</u>	<u>1988-1990</u>
Priority countries	68.9 ^a	74.7 ^b
Other countries	31.1	25.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

281. Assistance to priority countries by region. While the system of priority countries is a global concept, it is interesting to note the regional differences in allocations to country programmes by priority status of countries (see table 2). It is evident from table 2 that the proportionate share of allocations going to priority countries within each region has increased in all the regions except sub-Saharan Africa, which has remained the same.

282. The apparent lack of rise in the proportionate share in the sub-Saharan Africa is due not to a lack of higher allocations to priority countries in the region but rather to an overall rapid expansion of population programmes in almost all countries of sub-Saharan Africa. For example, allocation to priority countries in all regions between the two time periods increased by 62 per cent. By contrast, allocations to priority countries in sub-Saharan Africa increased during the same period by 98 per cent. The share of allocations to priority countries in sub-Saharan Africa will start to rise rapidly from 1991 onwards.

* Data for 1990 refer to allocations only, while for 1985 through 1989 they refer to expenditure.

a) Refers to 53 priority countries as identified in 1982.

b) Refers to 56 priority countries as identified in 1988.

Table 2: Distribution of expenditures* by priority status of countries and region, 1985-1987 and 1988-1990
(Percentage)

<u>Region</u>	<u>Priority Countries</u>		<u>Other Countries</u>	
	<u>1985-1987</u>	<u>1988-1990</u>	<u>1985-1987</u>	<u>1988-1990</u>
Sub-Saharan Africa	81 (30)	81 (31)	19	19
Asia and the Pacific	86 (16)	91 (16)	14	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	6 (2)	19 (3)	94	81
Middle East and the Mediterranean	50 (5)	64 (6)	50	36
All regions	69 (53)	75 (56)	31	25

283. The rise in the proportionate share of allocations to priority countries of other regions is a clear indication of the success of the concerted efforts of UNFPA to concentrate its resources in priority countries as well as of the growing capacity of the priority countries to absorb population assistance.

284. Trends in assistance by programme sectors. In line with the World Population Plan of Action, which was reaffirmed at the International Conference on Population in 1984 and further reiterated in the Amsterdam Declaration, UNFPA has always recognized that population programming is a multi-sectoral endeavour, containing "core" population activities as well as other interrelated activities. The Fund has always emphasized, in its programme of assistance, efforts aimed at the building of national capabilities to formulate, implement and evaluate population policies and programmes. Accordingly, UNFPA's assistance has (and is) focused on: (a) improving the availability of data that are timely, adequate in quality and relevant for policy making, planning and programming; (b) strengthening the capacity of countries to undertake research and analysis on population, development and environmental factors; (c) enhancing institutional arrangements for policy formulation and population planning; and (d) strengthening capabilities to implement action programmes aimed at improving MCH/FP as well as the role and status of women. Trends in population assistance by programme sector and priority status of countries are useful in understanding the substantive aspects of population programmes in both priority and non-priority countries.

(a) Priority countries

285. As is evident from table 3, family planning programmes have accounted for the largest share of UNFPA assistance in priority countries in both the 1985-1987 and 1988-1990 periods. This was followed by information, education and communication, basic data collection, population dynamics, population policy

* Data for 1990 refer to allocations only, while for 1985 through 1988 they refer to expenditures.

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the number of priority countries in the respective regions.

formulation and the others. The relative rankings in proportionate shares of programme sectors are exactly in line with the directives of the Governing Council on programme priorities given in decision 81/7. Between the two time periods, 1985-1987 and 1988-1990, there have been some notable changes. While the relative rankings by programme sector have remained almost the same, the proportionate shares have increased in information, education and communication; basic data collection; population policy formulation; and special programmes. By contrast, the share for MCH/FP has declined. There are valid reasons for these shifts. The growing importance of IEC, for example, is in accord with one of the major findings of the two-year review and assessment of accumulated experience in the population field conducted by UNFPA, which clearly identified IEC activities as a sector requiring UNFPA's priority attention in the future. The increase in UNFPA assistance to basic data collection can be explained in large part by the fact that a large number of developing countries conducted population censuses in 1990. The small rise in the proportionate share to population policy formulation is understandable since a number of priority countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, are undertaking many activities aimed at formulating explicit population policies; and the increase in the share for special programmes is linked to the growing importance of UNFPA activities in the sector of women, population and development.

Table 3: Distribution of expenditure* by priority status of countries and work-plan category, 1985-1987 and 1988-1990
(Percentage)

<u>Work plan categories</u>	<u>Priority countries</u>		<u>Other countries</u>	
	<u>1985-1987</u>	<u>1988-1990</u>	<u>1985-1987</u>	<u>1988-1990</u>
Family planning programmes	63.2	55.1	53.2	50.3
Information, education and communication	10.2	14.3	10.5	9.9
Basic data collection	10.0	12.0	8.6	14.1
Population dynamics	8.3	9.4	11.5	10.0
Formulation and evaluation of policies	3.4	4.4	8.2	7.1
Special programmes	1.2	3.2	2.4	6.1
Multi-sector activities	3.7	1.6	5.6	2.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Data for 1990 refer to allocations only while for 1985 through 1989 they are expenditures.

286. Given the statistical property of compensating percentages, an increase in so many sectors has to be accompanied by a decrease in other sectors. Consequently, the relative share for MCH/FP has declined. This should be emphasized, particularly in view of the fact that the absolute level of allocations to the family planning sector in priority countries has increased from \$104.4 million in 1985-1987 to \$147.3 million in 1988-1990, an increase of 41 per cent.

(b) Non-priority countries

287. As with priority countries, family planning programmes account for the largest share of expenditures in other countries as well (see table 3). The relative rankings by programme sector for other countries are also roughly the same as for priority countries. Likewise, the trends in proportionate share by programme sector between the periods 1985-1987 and 1988-1990 are also similar to those noted for priority countries, as are the reasons for them. Further, the proportionate shares in non-priority countries devoted to data collection, population dynamics and population policy formulation are generally higher and those to MCH/FP and IEC lower than corresponding shares in priority countries. The reason for this difference is that non-priority countries are generally at a more advanced stage of development and are thus more likely to finance a larger share of their family planning and IEC programmes through their own national resources.

288. Nature of assistance to priority and non-priority (other) countries. The major focus of UNFPA assistance to developing countries is to help promote their self-reliance in formulating, implementing and evaluating population policies and programmes. In order to help achieve this, the thrust of the Fund's activities is on the development of a country's human resource capabilities through training; building of national and/or local institutions; and strengthening of capacity for action programmes. The bulk of UNFPA's assistance to priority countries during 1988-1990 was for action programmes (79 per cent) followed by training and human resource development (11 per cent), research and institutional strengthening (5 per cent) and other activities (5 per cent). Over time, the proportionate share for action programmes is on the rise, mirroring the growing capacity of priority countries to implement action programmes in the population field.

289. Given the programme priorities of UNFPA, the proportionate share of action programmes of family planning and IEC account for the largest share in the non-priority countries also. However, the proportionate share is only 63 per cent – as against 79 per cent for priority countries. Training and support communication are also important categories for which non-priority countries receive UNFPA assistance.

2. Strategies for further strengthening programme development in priority countries

290. In previous presentations to the Governing Council on the subject of priority countries, UNFPA has emphasized, among other issues: (a) the need for streamlining procedures to make resources available to individual countries quickly and effectively; (b) the importance of strategic planning in the population sector in priority countries; and (c) the crucial role of technical assistance to priority countries. It is useful to describe briefly here the policy, procedural and programmatic changes that the Fund has introduced or is in the process of introducing to help strengthen the capacity of recipient countries in general and priority countries in particular to develop and implement population programmes.

291. As reported previously, UNFPA is vigorously pursuing the policy of decentralization of authority to the field to help shorten the inherent delays of administrative processing and approval as well as to give

/...

the benefit of choice to the field in determining substantive content of programme activities. These changes indeed have helped programme implementation in very many priority countries.

292. Similarly, the launching of the PRSD exercise by the Fund is precisely aimed at introducing a strategic approach to population programming (see paras. 253 to 258 in Part III). During 1990-1991 alone, the Fund has already undertaken or is planning to undertake PRSD missions in 33 of the 56 priority countries. This includes 20 countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire); 8 in Asia and the Pacific (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam); 1 in Latin American (Bolivia); and 4 in the Arab States region (Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen). As noted in document DP/1989/35, the PRSD exercise develops a conceptual and programmatic framework for the conduct of population activities in the country. The framework should help coordinate activities between sectors and among implementing agencies and donors, as well as achieve a synergistic effect from implementing population and related development activities in individual countries.

293. The question of putting in place a modality to provide technical assistance that is timely, high in quality and cost-effective, in particular to priority countries, has long attracted the attention of both the Governing Council and UNFPA. Following the Governing Council's encouragement at its thirty-seventh session (1990), UNFPA is presenting to this session of the Council a new modality for successor arrangements for agency support costs, called Technical Support Services (TSS), which will greatly enhance the Fund's ability to make effective support available, both technical and substantive, to population programmes of recipient countries, especially the small and poorest priority countries. With no major cost to the recipient countries, the scheme will allow the provision of multi-sectoral technical advice within the framework of a comprehensive and cohesive programme approach (see document DP/1991/35). In concert with this, the Fund hopes to strengthen national capabilities to execute population activities as well as to involve, to a greater extent than before, the participation of national experts and national institutions in the implementation of population programmes.

294. These changes will not only benefit priority countries but will also greatly assist other developing countries. They will particularly benefit a large number of least developed countries, since 34 of these 42 countries are also designated by UNFPA as priority countries.

295. It should be noted that while the Fund will eventually concentrate its country programme resources, up to 80 per cent, in 56 priority countries, it continues to provide assistance to all developing countries that seek such assistance from UNFPA. Indeed, the Fund's assistance to countries other than priority countries has also risen substantially, from close to \$75 million during 1985-1987 to over \$89 million during 1988-1990.

296. In sum, the current system of priority countries, revised in 1988, is working very well. Within the two to three years of its introduction, the system has enabled the Fund to devote about 75 per cent of its country programme resources to priority countries. Through continued effort and programmatic initiatives the Fund will reach the 80 per cent target set by the Council in the coming years. The system has also helped UNFPA to implement the Governing Council directive regarding programme priorities, as contained in decision 81/7. Furthermore, by introducing policy, programmatic and procedural changes, the Fund will

be better able in the future to help sustain and enhance national capability for programme implementation. UNFPA thus feels confident that, with continuation and further strengthening of the shifts that have been introduced, it will be able in the years ahead to successfully implement General Assembly resolution 44/211 on the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.
